The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871. NO. 11.

FOREIGN.

Advance in American Securities in the German Market.

Great Sensation Caused by a Cholera Case in London.

Newcastle Strikers Emigrating to America.

The Roumanian Question to be Considered at the Imperial Meeting at Gastein.

Serious Disagreements Between the French and German Governments.

Napoleon Counting on His Early Restoration.

The Customary Batch of Revolutionary Mexican News.

France.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AND THEIR HOPES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been intimate with the social relations of the French Imperial family, informs the interviewer of a morning paper that Napoleon believes in his early restoration to the French Government. [illegible] and that his (Napoleon's) death at this time would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as an ambitious, intriguing, able man. Bazaine waits for history to justify him. Le Boeuf is "a wretched creature." The Empress is well, and intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older. The Imperial family receive the attentions of the Royal family and nobility of England. There are now two parties in France, the Imperialists and Red Republicans. The Bourbons are "nowhere." European diplomatists abroad favor Napoleon's return, believing that his restoration would keep in subjection the disorderly elements of the French, which are now a constant menace to Europe. It is also stated, by the same authority, that England is threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that the conciliation of the government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—To-day being the anniversary of the assumption of the Virgin is observed as a holiday here and at Versailles.

DISTURBANCES IN STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A despatch from Strasbourg states that disturbances have occurred there between the Prussian troops and the inhabitants. Much animosity is shown by the inhabitants toward the troops, and many attacks are made on them without opportunity for reprisal. A number of Prussian troops became involved in a quarrel with several inhabitants, and a fight ensued, in which a number, belonging to both parties, were killed and wounded.

SERIOUS DISAGREEMENTS.

It is stated on authority that serious disagreements have arisen between the French and German Governments with reference to the Frankfort peace negotiation. The present difficulties are likely to lead to further complications, which may result in a suspension of the treaty of peace negotiated between the two governments at Frankfort.

Germany.

AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Ten-forties and United States bonds of 1862 have risen considerably at Frankfort, in consequence of the success of the new Treasury arrangement. [illegible]

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAPOLEON DECLINES AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

[illegible]

The strike at Newcastle continues, and many striking workmen are emigrating to America.

IN PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]

THE CHOLERA PANIC.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and creates extraordinary sensation among the people. A despatch from Berlin says the cholera is increasing in Konigsberg, but there are no cases yet in Dantzig.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

[illegible]

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

A heavy thunder storm in the west of England has caused much damage to the crops.

MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[illegible]

The revolution in Tobasco is terminated.

A telegraph, connecting Vera Cruz with Minatitlan, is in operation.

The government has appointed several Consuls to Spain.

INDIANA.

Kankakee Valley Drainage Swindle—Meeting of Land Owners—Resolutions Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

Seventeen Miners Known to Have Been Lost in the Mine—Sad Scenes Around the Mouth of the Pit.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The Police Authorities Moving for the Protection of Street-Car Passengers.

Applications from National Banks for the New Five Per Cent Bonds.

Financial and Commercial Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DEMOCRACY ALARMED.

[illegible]

STILL AFTER THEM.

[illegible]

HORSE DISEASE.

[illegible]

THE ST. PATRICK'S UNITED BROTHERHOOD,

[illegible]

THE APOTHECARIES BOARD.

[illegible]

THE PROPOSED ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION.

[illegible]

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Decision Relative to the Tax on Dividends.

Ashley to Have the Brazilian Mission.

Counts in the Indictment Against Mrs. Wharton.

Proposition to Revive the Whiskey Fraud Investigations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST MRS. WHARTON.

[illegible]

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

[illegible]

WHISKEY FRAUDS.

[illegible]

THE STAMP QUESTION.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW LOAN.

[illegible]

THE MONTANA INDIANS.

[illegible]

ASHLEY TO HAVE THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

[illegible]

THE CONDEMNED KIOWA CHIEFS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Agricultural College Affairs—Proposition from the Trustees to the Governor—The Drought.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Mortality Report—The General Health of the City Good.

[illegible]

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

Place of observation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PROBABILITIES.

[illegible]

WHO POISONED BUFFENBARGER?

Interview with the Principal Prosecutor in the Buffenbarger Case—Mrs. Colburn Denounced as a Murderess.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.

[illegible]

Additional Victims of the Chautauqua Disaster.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Kansas City Cattle Market.

[illegible]

M. C. HAKES is the authorized [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

[illegible]

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Have the largest stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths in Chicago, and invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers.

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

THE ADVANCE.

A National Religious Family Newspaper.

[illegible]

THE ADVANCE

[illegible]

ADVANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

[illegible]

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

[illegible]

Office and Yard, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

LEHIGH COAL.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

[illegible]

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

[illegible]

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

[illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

NEW MUSIC.

NEW MUSIC.

[illegible]

MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. IRVING

[illegible]

DENTIFRICE.

DR. PRICE'S

Tooth Lozenges.

[illegible]

FURNACES.

FURNACES!

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

HOT AIR

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

[illegible]

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

Published This Day:

A TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

I. Sir Walter Scott:

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

BY

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

With Portraits and Illustrations.

[illegible]

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION.

II. Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works.

The House of the Seven Gables,

AND

THE SNOW IMAGE.

[illegible]

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

[illegible]

WINES.

STANTON & CO.

OFFER

BARGAINS

AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

ST. JULIEN CLARET, $6.00.

ISAAC RICH & CO.'S

Spiced Salmon.

[illegible]

STANTON & CO.,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

135 Lake-st. 49 State-st.

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH

EVANSTON

GROVE

PROPERTY.

[illegible]

JOHN CULVER,

No. 65 Clark-st.

CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL

COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

[illegible]

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

[illegible]

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,

CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. S. PRATT & CO.,

COMMISSION

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Second Floor, 44 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

[illegible]

STEWART VAN VLIET,

Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

[illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW,

[illegible]

Inman Line

MAIL STEAMERS,

[illegible]

OCULIST.

DR. E. B. SCHWARZBACH,

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

69 & 71 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD.

They are made from best Chicago Upper!

They are made from over-weight Sole Leather!

They have solid Sole Leather Counters!

They are Hand-Pegged!

They are Hand-Sided!

They are every pair WARRANTED!

They are made of any sizes required

They are sold AT LOW PRICES!

ALSO,

PATENT SADDLE-SEAM

BOOTS,

The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip!

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

PATENT WATER-PROOF

SHOES,

For Women and Misses.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

DRY GOODS BANK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

[illegible]

FREE HOMES.

FREE HOMES!

IN THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

EAST FELICIANA PARISH,

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

CIDER

VINEGAR.

[illegible]

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

ANDERSON'S

Steam Laundry,

147 & 149 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY,

86 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO FOUNDRYMEN.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO GREEN BAY.

[illegible]

NAVARINO,

WILL LEAVE

Goodrich Steamboat Landing

[illegible]

Goodrich's Steamers.

[illegible]

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. M'KINNEY & CO.,

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARTINDALE & HAWES,

[illegible]

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO,

Opposite the Post Office.

[illegible]

ROOMS, $1.00 PER DAY,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR GENTLEMEN.

[illegible]

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

[illegible]

Meals from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

August 22d,

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

[illegible]

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,

INDIANA.

[illegible]

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,

15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,

[illegible]

CHARLOTTE A. GREGG, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF

RACINE COLLEGE

[illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER'S

[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

[illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

[illegible]

KEMPER HALL.

[illegible]

Fort Washington French Institute.

[illegible]

MUSIC BOOKS.

NOW READY:

EMERSON'S SINGING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

Part 1—A Good Elementary Course.

" 2—A Fine Collection of Secular Music.

" 3—A Number of Church Tunes and Anthems.

[illegible]

For High Schools!

THE HOUR OF SINGING.

[illegible]

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms Per Year to Subscribers by Mail. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL DEPARTURE.

Some of the Democratic papers have gone back on the Ohio Democratic financial platform—the *Times* among them. They prefer the original plank in the New Departure platform, as drawn by their late leader, Vallandigham, which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That money is the basis of all sound currency, [illegible]

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt [illegible]

These declarations are entirely in harmony with the views of the Republican party, and would place the Democracy, if adopted by them, on solid and tenable grounds. But the Ohio platform proposes the old Pendleton scheme over again, with a modification that adds nothing to its value. The plan is, first to manufacture 1,400 millions of shinplasters, and thrust them on the bondholders, stop the interest on their bonds, and give them Hobson's choice, to accept these new shinplasters or nothing. Then, in order to prevent the inflation that 1,400 millions of shinplasters added to the 700 millions outstanding would be likely to create, it is proposed that the shinplasters may be converted into 3 per cent currency bonds, and when the holders of the bonds get tired of them they shall have the privilege of changing them back into shinplasters. This is as near payment of bonds or greenbacks as the Ohio Democracy intend the government shall ever go, and on this preposterous platform they are striving to carry the State.

The trick of paying the national debt in empty promises, and converting the promises into bonds payable in promises, and making the people believe they are getting real values, and something better than the royal yellow stuff, is a feat that surpasses anything ever performed by the magicians of ancient Egypt, or even by Moses himself. The people of the Buckeye State must surely be captivated and entranced by the new revelations in financial science. Why did not the ingenious, versatile French think of this "New Departure" method of paying the German indemnity? How easy it would have been to manufacture 1,400 million thalers, irredeemable, but convertible into 3 per cent bonds; and, when Kaiser Wilhelm should grow weary of holding the bonds as an investment, he could correllate them back into French notes, and after exercising his mind in counting the notes he could change them again into bonds, and so on *ad infinitum*. This mode of payment would save all the bother of negotiating a loan and trouble of carting the coin from Paris all the way to Berlin. We are sure that Bismark would have been delighted to accept such "elastic" and "stable" currency. But it is too late now—the opportunity has irrevocably passed; but it will answer a useful purpose in the liquidation of the American national debt.

The nearest approach to the essential and peculiar idea contained in the "Democratic Financial New Departure" for the payment of debts was that devised by the renowned Wilkins Micawber, who, when pressed by a creditor, gave him his note, and then thanked Heaven that that debt was paid! If he had only thought of the 3 per cent bond to offer the creditor, when he returned with the note, his perfect solvency and credit would have been established on sure foundations.

The utter and unmitigated absurdity of this entire new method, for the payment of old debts, must be apparent to the dullest understanding. It can only be put forth for a dishonest purpose, and its advocacy must be inspired by malicious feelings toward those who furnished the government with the "sinews of war" whereby the rebellion was crushed. This Democratic Financial New Departure is an act of bad faith. It is an attempted violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees that "the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned." The plan of [illegible], as exposed in the Democratic [illegible] General Ewing and expounded, and amounts in [illegible], is simply a [illegible] repudiation of both principal and interest of the bonds and [illegible] of the value of the outstanding United States notes.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

The Legislature of Indiana, at the session of 1869, chartered a company known as the "Kankakee Valley Draining Company." In 1871 the Legislature, by a supplemental act, enlarged and amplified the powers and objects of the company. The ostensible purpose for which the company was organized was to straighten and deepen the Kankakee River in Indiana, and thereby drain the lands which, it is said, are rendered comparatively valueless because of the obstructions in that river which prevent the water flowing off, and, consequently, keep large tracts of land in what is styled a swamp. Under this charter the company has been organized. Under the extraordinary powers given them they have surveyed the work, and estimate that the cost thereof will be $[illegible]. They have listed the lands which, they allege, will be benefited by the work, embracing 634,000 acres, which are situated as follows:

Counties.	Acres.	Present value.	Amount of benefits.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	$3,799,221	$4,644,610

In other words, this philanthropic company propose to add to that land, which is now worth $3,799,221, $4,644,610 of benefits, and, in their published prospectus, declare that this expenditure will make the whole land worth $31,[illegible]. The owners of the land being apparently blind to their own interests, and refusing to multiply the value of their land by ten, this company, composed of wealthy gentlemen in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and elsewhere, have visited Indiana and propose to do the work for them.

Having assessed a tax on these lands in these several counties amounting to more than 120 per cent of their present value, which is to be collected in instalments, with interest, the company has issued bonds having twenty years to run, bearing 10 per cent interest, and principal and interest payable in gold coin. [illegible] the charter the assessments made by the company are a mortgage upon the land assessed; and the company holding this mortgage has assigned it to George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, and [illegible] Lanier, banker, of New York, as trustees, to hold as security for the payment of the interest and bonds. The plan proposed is to sell the bonds, apply the proceeds [illegible]

Assuming that the [illegible] will be applied to the object, and that the work when completed will have the [illegible] produced, the question still will present itself, why do these gentlemen from the East seek out these farmers in the Kankakee swamps of Indiana, and, against their wishes and protests, fix the [illegible] of wealth and [illegible] upon them?

In the charter it is provided that the principal of the assessments shall be paid in [illegible] per annum, but the interest on the whole shall be paid at the rate of 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; and, in case the interest be not paid when due, the whole assessment becomes due and payable, and the mortgage therefor may be instantly closed, and the land immediately sold. The present cash value of the land is $3,799,221, and the assessment is $4,644,610. The latter, bearing an interest of 10 per cent, will have to pay, for interest alone, $464,461, amounting, in eight years, to the whole value of the land. This tax of $464,461, in addition to all other State and local taxes, is levied on what are pronounced swamp lands. It is not probable—indeed, it is not possible—that the owners of the lands can ever pay such tax for interest, much less the instalment of principal. Including both interest and principal, the annual payment will exceed $500,000 a year for twenty years; and, being mortgaged for these payments, the mortgage is equal to $15 per acre of swamp lands!

The company has put its bonds on the market for sale; has made its assessments upon the land, and has assigned the assessments to the trustees. That is to say, a private corporation has interposed and mortgaged 634,000 acres of land in Indiana, owned by private citizens, to secure the payment by those citizens of an aggregate principal and interest of $10,000,000. The question has at last come home to the owners of the land, and there is considerable excitement prevailing along the whole valley. There will undoubtedly be a stern refusal to pay the assessments or the interest thereon, and any attempt to enforce the same by foreclosure or sale will produce such a storm as will probably render the payment of interest on the bonds very uncertain. Several public meetings have been held in that part of the State, and resistance to the authority of the company to mortgage private property agreed upon. These resistants denounce the whole thing to be a scheme to grasp these 634,000 acres of land from the present owners, and to build up a grand land company. The fact that the company *has not one dollar of capital* is urged as an evidence that it is a fraudulent scheme to get possession of farms, some of which have been under cultivation over thirty-five years, and of lands which are peat fields, and others which are used for cranberry crops, which do not need to be drained.

THE BRIDEWELL COMMISSIONERS.

On Monday night the majority of the Common Council, unable any longer to bear the weight of obloquy heaped upon them for their conduct concerning the Bridewell Commissioners, yielded to the pressure of public indignation, and confirmed Colonel C. G. Hammond, who had been previously rejected seven times, and confirmed Mr. Louis Wahl, who had also been several times rejected. Colonel Hammond was nominated more than a month ago, and the insolent majority refused to confirm him. The Mayor has exposed the corrupt policy and wretched pretexts of the Aldermanic majority by nominating gentlemen of various nationalities, Democratic and Republican. The Council refused to confirm them. The real point of difference between the Mayor and Aldermen was that the Mayor would nominate reputable citizens only, and the Council did not want that class of men. He nominated Messrs. Hoyne, Davis, and Turpin, three Democrats in high political standing, and all of them men of personal integrity and character. But the Council wanted no men of that class. The Mayor nominated citizens of American, German, and Irish birth; but they were gentlemen, and not ward politicians.

The majority, however, have failed. Their attempt to organize a foreign Know-Nothing party broke down, and many of the crowd became disgusted with their leader, Mr. Schintz. The result was that Messrs. Wahl and Hammond were confirmed. Unfortunately, their returning sense of decency did not carry them far enough [illegible] Eurrickson.

The appointment of a third Commissioner is necessary for the organization of the board. Nothing can be done until the board is fully constituted. The third Commissioner has to be taken from the West Division, and the Mayor can have no difficulty in selecting from that part of the city a score of persons fit for the office.

It is to be hoped, however, that, whether he select Republican or Democrat, he will continue the standard he has followed in all his previous selections. If the Common Council will not confirm such a person, the responsibility will be on them and not on the Mayor, for a failure to organize the Bridewell Commission.

ANOTHER LAKE TUNNEL.

Do we need another lake tunnel? is the question propounded by Alderman McGrath, in the form of a resolution, which the Council has referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds. In fact, the question is whether we need any tunnel at all for the supply of our water ration; the theory being that the dank movement which we have accomplished upon the water-shed of Illinois has made Lake Michigan no longer the depository of unclean solids and fluids, as it was when the present tunnel and crib were constructed. It is apparently the theory with Alderman McGrath, and those with whom he has advised, that Lake Michigan, being now the head-waters of the Mississippi River, is entitled to all the confidence and patronage which head-waters in the vicinity of large cities usually receive—Croton River and Cochituate Lake, for instance, from which thirsty New York and fastidious Boston derive their water supply, without thinking of a tunnel or a crib. The resolution which the aforesaid committee has before it recites that, "the deepening of the canal preventing any filthy water or foul deposits from emptying into the lake from the river, the necessity [for any more tunnels] would seem to be removed," etc.

Now it would be a fine thing if we could avoid the construction of the next tunnel, especially as the jobbery and extravagance in which the Council is often indulging, through other avenues of expenditure, have already made sad inroads upon the pockets of the tax-payers. But we can't afford to drink dirty water, for all that. Therefore, if we consent to take our aqueous supply from the basin, or from the dock's edge, henceforward, we shall require from Alderman McGrath a very strong guarantee that there is no impure [illegible] to mingle with our lake-water. Drinking-water, like vital pies, to be relished, requires perfect confidence on the part of the consumer; and there is nothing which so conduces to this perfect confidence as a good two-mile tunnel, and crib with a strainer over the entrance. The quality of mercy may not be strained, but the quality of confidence, at least in drinking water, requires scrupulous straining. And, therefore, the citizen of two years hence, when proffered a glass of Alderman McGrath's beverage, from the basin, or from the vessel [illegible], or from the tail-[illegible] of some fishy factory, will be very apt to decline the treat and connect himself with some hydrant which furnishes the real aqua pura from the heart of the lake. In default of this, he may take to the juice of the juniper, or the brewing of the barley, or the still more seductive spirits of our cereals. Can it be that it is with this ultimate aim that the Alderman proffers his apparently virtuous resolution? In view of the proposal's [illegible] connection with the jobs of the [illegible], it is natural to look for a job in [illegible]

[illegible] very certain—we want more water. [illegible] it is to be procured. Thousands of people in the southern part of the city are at this moment suffering from a scant supply. Whether this be the result of the neglect of the Commissioners to use the power under their control for a sufficient supply to the mains; or whether it be because a portion of the public is allowed to waste the water, in spite of the ordinance forbidding it, to the great wrong of the rest; in either case, the fact remains the same, that we have not water enough. Not only is there no provision for the growing population of the city, but even that which we now have does not receive an equivalent, in the water absolutely necessary for domestic uses, for the taxes they are compelled to pay. While they are talking about it, we suggest to the Council to ascertain the actual needs of the city, and how far the present water-works are, or ought to be, capable of meeting them.

The receipts and expenditures of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending January 30, 1871, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Net receipts from customs	[illegible]
Net receipts from internal revenue	[illegible]
Sales of public lands	[illegible]
Miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total net receipts of revenue	[illegible]
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Indian Bureau	[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]
Expenditures, including interest on the debt	[illegible]
Expended for redemption of loans and Treasury notes, purchases of bonds for the sinking fund, &c.	[illegible]

The money in the Treasury January 30, 1870, was $149,505,807; the balance in the Treasury January 30, 1871, was $109,817,447—showing a reduction of the idle cash amounting to $40,000,000.

*The receipts from miscellaneous sources include [illegible]

The first thing that will strike the reader in the above statement is the enormous receipts from customs, which amounted to more than two hundred and six millions in gold, which exceeds the sum ever before collected in one year from customs. There are knaves who would make simple-minded people believe that this immense tax on imported property was paid by the exporters—that is, by foreign nations with whom we deal—instead of by the American consumers. But the fact is, that every dollar of it came out of the earnings of the consumers, with at least $100,000,000 more for middlemen's profits on the duties; for the duties are added to the original price of the goods, and become to the merchant a part of the price he pays for them, and he charges the same profit on the tax that he does on the prime cost of the commodities.

It is very clear that the tariff should be reduced by at least $66,000,000, which, on the same scale of importation, would then yield $140,000,000 per annum. The gold interest required for the debt is only $110,000,000; the sinking fund only needs $30,000,000, making together $140,000,000, and leaving a surplus of $10,000,000 in the Treasury to be otherwise disposed of. A reduction of $66,000,000 on the tariff, with the $33,000,000 of middlemen's profits thereon, which would also be saved, would have the effect of releasing the people of $99,000,000 of subtractions from their earnings. That would be a kind of "protection to American industry" which the people would appreciate, and which would benefit every one and protect every man's industry.

The expenses of the government is set down for the past fiscal year at $292,000,000, of which $160,000,000 were expended in payment of interest on the debt and pensions caused by the Democratic rebellion—leaving $132,000,000 as the net ordinary expenses of the government, aside from the interest on the debt and pensions. During the present fiscal year the interest account will be about $7,000,000 less than it was last year, and the pensions $5,000,000 less, on account of an extra quarter's pensions falling due within the last year.

The Hon. S. P. Chase [illegible] by the New Departure Democracy of West Virginia with a copy of a series of their resolutions, to which his attention and criticism was invited. These resolutions he returned with several erasions and changes, and expressed his gratification that the "Democratic party, by the general adoption of the principles laid down in the resolutions, would resume its position as a party of progress and reform, and so insure its success and the best welfare of the country." The resolution relating to the constitutional amendments, as originally framed, read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we do not approve the [illegible]

As returned by Mr. Chase, in the form to meet his approval, the resolution read thus:

"*Resolved*, That the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, having been promulgated by all departments of the government and having been submitted to by the people, are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

When the Democracy voluntarily adopt the resolution in the form proposed by Judge Chase, then they will have ratified and approved the reconstruction policy of the Republican party.

The Chicago *Times* repudiates General Thomas Ewing's proposed policy of paying the debt in an issue of greenbacks, and falls back upon the doctrine that specie is the only possible standard of value in monetary matters. The Republican party has been contending for this, and opposing the greenback policy of the Democracy since 1864; and now that the Democratic party adopts reconstruction, including negro suffrage, as final and inevitable, the further repudiation of the proposed payment of the public debt in greenbacks is but a natural step in the general adoption by the Democratic party of the entire Republican platform.

The Game of Chess.

The Mayor pretty effectually put a quietus on the pretext of the Irish members of the Council ring who had asserted that he said he would nominate no Irishman for Bridewell Commissioner, and that they would never confirm his appointees until he did. In order to remove this pretext he sent in the name of the chief of the Irish tribe in Chicago—the Head Centre of Irish Democracy—Hon. Thomas Hoyne. But, to the astonishment of every one, the Irish members of the Schintz ring voted solid against his confirmation! This brought the game of chess between the Mayor and the ring to a close, for the ring checkmated itself in rejecting Hoyne. There are no more pretexts to offer against confirming the Mayor's nominations. The charge that he wanted three Commissioners who were all "Puritans" was disposed of by sending in the names of Mancel Talcott and Murry Nelson; that he wanted them to be Presbyterians and Congregationalists was refuted by presenting the names of Judge Otis, an Episcopalian, and Judge Goodrich, a Methodist. The charge that he wanted to make a partisan board of three Republicans was quashed by offering them Dr. Davis and V. A. Turpin, Esq., both dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, the latter having been one of the Democratic candidates for State Senator last fall. Then it was alleged that no German would be appointed, so the Mayor plugged their mouths on that objection by sending in the name of Louis Wahl, one of the foremost Germans in the city, whom they also rejected. Finally they fell back on their last line of defence, and bawled around town in the doggeries and street corners that the Mayor had ostracised the Irish by not naming one of that nationality; that it was an intentional insult, and they would resent it, etc. The Mayor quietly put a damper on that [illegible] by sending in the name of the "bell wether" of the Hibernian flock, who is not only a Celt, but a roaring "Dimocrat, be jabers." Driven to the wall and stripped of every pretext for their disgraceful and nullifying conduct, they first rejected their own man, and then, surrendered at discretion, threw up the sponge, and gave in [illegible] Bridewell-Keeper, and this could only be done by driving or bamboozling the Mayor into [illegible]. They have [illegible] him with treachery and having played double on them. Of course he did; that was his little game. When he found he could not establish his Irish-German Know-Nothing party, with himself as their candidate for Mayor, he sold out his Irish dupes and left them sticking in the mud; and they are in good humor about it, as may well be believed.

In getting up new things, it is well that they should possess the element of seasonability. For instance: a breastpin just brought out in the likeness of a mosquito,—thus combining ornamentation with meteorological appropriateness. A toy recently invented in New York city is possessed of this happy feature. It represents a little steamboat, the machinery of which, on touching a spring, collapses into fragments, creating immense havoc among the miniature human beings on the vessel. This delightful plaything, while imparting to the juvenile mind some valuable ideas in mechanics, at the same time fixes on the memory pleasant recollections of the good Captain Vanderbilt, who runs the Staten Island ferry purely in the interest of the public; of his noble steamer Westfield, which, owing to a "Providential dispensation," is now laid up for repairs; and of that ingenious colored engineer who defined vacuum as foul air, and who never read scientific works for the conclusive reason that his education had never comprised a knowledge of the alphabet.

An examination of drug-clerks in New York city, under a recent enactment, has developed the fact that many of the gentlemen of the mortar and pestle are unable to give the ordinary tests for copper and lead, and that others are ignorant of any method of determining the purity of soda-water. This is a highly gratifying state of affairs to those of us who have any dealings with apothecary-shops. It opens before us the delightful prospect of purchasing morphine for Epsom salts, and Prussic acid for syrup of squills. It gives to every visit to the drug-dispenser the delightful uncertainty of a lottery; he may give us what will be good for our disease, or he may deal out to us what will end the disease and ourselves together,—with the chances rather in favor of the latter. What is the use of burdening one's soul with crime, by committing suicide, when one can terminate his existence, without responsibility, by making a few calls upon an embryotic pharmacist?

It is urged that liquor should not be drunk, for the reason that most of it is adulterated with poisonous substances. This reasoning cannot be controverted, but what shall we do when the same state of facts is presented as to bread? A writer in the *Food Journal* says:

"Out of twenty samples of 'bakers' bread analyzed and examined by me, only three were perfectly genuine, while sixteen were contaminated with an actual poison. The quantity is not so great as to show immediate effects, but thousands are unconsciously consuming a half-grain of sulphate of copper every day—a habit that cannot be long [illegible] with impunity."

Gentlemen in the reform line of business will see the absolute necessity of at once organizing anti-bread-eating societies. The habitual devouring of sulphate of copper is a practice that cannot be too strongly reprehended. Many men have derived material advantage from the fact of possessing in their nature an element of alloyed copper in the form of brass; but the absorption of the pure metal cannot be regarded otherwise than as an unalloyed evil.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

The Clinton and Lyons papers are again agitating a consolidation of the two cities.

—Mr. Erastus Dickinson, brother of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, died suddenly at DeWitt, recently, at the age of 80 years.

—On Wednesday night of last week, a house was blown down in Fremont, Chickasaw County, and Mrs. Pierce, who lived in it, was killed.

—The Dubuque *Herald* [illegible]

—The Belle Plain *Union* says that a woman sick with typhoid fever in Chelsea, the other day ate a large quantity of green cucumbers, [illegible] and died a short time afterward.

—A little son of Hiram Van Reader, residing [illegible]

[illegible]

—Mr. Burnham, residing in Grant Township, Hardin County, [illegible]

[illegible] a train, while passing Mr. Blair's farm, ran over a young steer, cutting off one of its fore feet. [illegible] when Mrs. Blair attempted to head him off. At this, the beast, rendered mad with pain, rushed at her, running over her and breaking her thigh. Mr. Blair and his son then started out to secure the animal, when they were also attacked and driven from the field. They were finally compelled to shoot the animal.

WISCONSIN.

The Jefferson County *Union* says W. D. Bragg has [illegible]

—The Janesville [illegible] story: "There resides in this city a lady, who, for some time, has not lived with her husband, during which period of separation she and husband have married another woman, the parties having been acquainted before either marriage. Well, a few days since, the husband and wife No. 2 came to this city, and made a visit to wife No. 1, [illegible] happy as the recipient of several useful presents."

INDIANA.

John J. Fox, a well-known farmer of Riley Township, Vigo County, was kicked by a vicious horse in Terre Haute, on Wednesday of last week, and died the next day.

—A minister of Peru recently married a couple, kept the bridegroom's horse all night, fed it on clerical hay, and the next morning received from the happy groom $1 for all services.

—Mr. Smith, who attended an Indiana Pioneer Meeting held at the Mooresville Fair Grounds on the 5th of August, told this big story: He said a man named Bales built his cabin on the side of a bluff on Little White Lick, and one night the rattlesnakes came into the house, and Bales and family sought shelter up stairs. The next morning they were obliged to make their way out over the roof, and the house was removed by the neighbors, who killed no less than 400 of the snakes. This was at a point about a mile north-east of Mooresville.

MINNESOTA.

The Hastings *Gazette* says the valley of the Vermillion was visited on Monday evening of last week by a severe wind and hail storm, doing a great deal of damage to the standing grain and that already in the shock. In Vermillion the school-house was twisted around, and several stables and smaller buildings unroofed. In Rosemount, Empire, and Marshan, the effects were severely felt, and the loss in the aggregate amounts to thousands of dollars.

MISSOURI.

The scab is playing Missouri sheep. One man has lost 2,000 sheep valued at $4,000.

OHIO.

—Mr. Louis Miller, of Tuscarawas County, while destroying some weeds in his potato patch, was bitten in the foot by a large copperhead snake. Every remedy that has ever been heard of, was tried, and finally the snake (which was killed on the spot) was laid open, and its flesh applied to the wound. Mr. Miller insists that he could feel the flesh draw the poison out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eight steamers ply daily between Cincinnati and St. Louis.

—In Tate, Mass., there are 100 widows whose husbands were lost at sea.

—One of the English magazines has an article "On champagne considered as a social force."

—The largest watermelon brought to the Mobile (Ala.) market this season weighed 54 pounds.

—The "Carolina Broom Company" is a company of colored men engaged in manufacturing brooms in Columbia, S. C.

—Many of the new houses being built in New York have the window-panes of delicate rose-colored glass.

—A party of travellers passed through Bainbridge, Ga., on Tuesday of last week, mounted on [illegible] velocipedes. They were going to Columbia, Ala., at an average speed of forty miles a day.

—Owing to the recent European war the entire stock of foreign rags is being sent to the New York market. The prices of all grades of home and foreign rags are usually the same, but owing to the vast arrivals the market is overstocked and [illegible].

—A lady at [illegible] in his own plate. He passed on to fish.

—A lot of Yankees have recently leased a large grazing farm in Powhatan County, Va., and are stocking it with goats, to the raising of which it will be entirely devoted. They have started with 300, and will increase the number to 10,000 or [illegible] as soon as they can get them.

—The manufacture of [illegible] ran up 45,000 pounds of the sassafras root a week, or 10,000 pounds a day, the still only working four [illegible]. The oil manufactured amounts to [illegible]. A gallon of the oil weighs ten pounds, and forty gallons are produced every week. It is largely used for scenting toilet soap and for flavoring tobacco.

—The Polish exiles in Paris were exceedingly popular previous to the insurrection of the Commune of March 18, 1871. These Poles, it is reported, were treated as the especial wards of the French people, and two large educational establishments, which had been founded for youths of Polish descent, were supported by liberal grants of money from the government. Since the Commune insurrection, however, it is asserted that no foreigners are more unpopular than the Poles, and it is believed that President Thiers expressed the wishes of a large majority of the French people when he declared that the government henceforth would not extend any aid to the Polish schools, and that no more Polish pupils should be admitted into the military schools of France. The leading members of the Polish colony in Paris have, however, endeavored to destroy this ill-feeling, and have presented a memorial to the National Assembly asserting that, while a certain number of Poles entered the service of the Commune, the great majority never ceased to deserve the sympathies of the French nation. The memorial states that, of 2,300 Polish refugees residing in France, about 1,200 are domiciled in Paris. Before the first siege of Paris, 380 of the Poles living in that city enrolled their names among the National Guard. Again, only 74 Poles, most of whom were penniless, disregarded the order to withdraw from the service when the preliminaries of the treaty of peace with the Germans had been signed at Versailles. It is also stated that only 35 or 40 Poles entered the service of the Commune, and were engaged in purely military duties, except five or six who acted as surgeons and stewards in the hospitals.

PERSONAL.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and his three daughters, are spending the summer months in Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chadsey, of Wickford, R. I., have enjoyed sixty-seven years of wedded bliss. They were both born in the year 1783, and are still in good health.

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are going to spend the winter until February in Rome. Slavery is to be abolished in Brazil, and the instrument of abolition will be executed in Rome, and will be signed by the Pope.

—The Toledo *Blade* says that "Charles F. Briggs, once a partner of Edgar Allen Poe in the editorship of the *Broadway Journal*, is now [illegible] on Wall street." Commenting upon which a New York paper says: "Mr. Briggs will be surprised to learn this fact when he reads the item at his editorial desk in the office of the Brooklyn *Union*."

—Stephen H. Branch has turned up again in New York, and, naturally enough, his appearance is immediately followed by a newspaper card. "Please inform your readers," says Stephen in this card, "that, after a long absence, I have returned to the city, to establish a religious newspaper, whose sacred name shall be the *Saviour of the Times*."

—Adam Carpenter, a well-known race-horse rider, died at Sutton, R. I., on Saturday last. A story is told of him that he once rode a horse in a race and came in ahead. He then proposed to change horses, and he made the other horse win the race. He then insisted on trying the first horse again, and was victorious the third time. In this way he rode five races, changing horses each time, and won them all.

—A Boston correspondent of the New York *Standard* states that Mrs. Flint, the fashionable dressmaker, who gained so much notoriety through her lawsuit with Mr. Coolidge, has almost ready for the press an explicit and elaborate account of the way in which this case was handled, as well as an expose of several other dark and devious affairs connected with the efforts of women to earn an honest livelihood. It will be called "Scissors."

—P. J. Smyth, one of the leaders in the late Dublin riot, has been prominent in Irish politics since 1848. He left this country to effect the liberation of Mitchel and O'Brien, then in Australia, and afterward became editor of the Dublin *Irishman*. He was recently elected to the British Parliament from Westmeath. A. M. Sullivan, another leader, is editor of the *Nation*, a national journal of large circulation, and has been a member of the Dublin corporation. The Wellington monument, in the immediate vicinity of which the riot occurred, is close to the entrance of the Phœnix Park, which is 1,760 acres in extent, and is the principal promenade of the inhabitants of Dublin.

—A lighthouse is about to be erected on Turnberry Point, in Ayrshire. It will occupy the site of part of the ancient castle of King Robert Bruce. No more fitting memorial of that monarch could be erected on the spot, for it was there that the fire was seen by him from the Isle of Arran, which, being mistaken for an appointed signal, brought him prematurely over to the mainland, with his handful of followers to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by Barbour, Sir Walter Scott, and others. Local ideas of a prosaic turn have hazarded the guess that the light was from a kiln fire; but the favorite tradition cherished in the neighborhood is that embodied by Sir Walter in his "Lord of the Isles," that the light was of mystic origin, and still rises to commemorate Bruce's crossing on the anniversary of the incident. The height of the lighthouse will be about sixty feet, and the light is intended to be a revolving one.

—Henry Clay Dean is termed "an anti-equarian" by the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, which proceeds to say: "He used to be the Chaplain of the United States Senate. When he was elected to that office [illegible] preaching one Sunday at a country church in Marion County, Virginia, he was disturbed by the fact that his hearers turned their heads to look at every person who came in. He told them to keep their eyes upon him, and he would [illegible] as they entered. Dean called out, 'That's Brother Eli Satterfield.' 'There's Brother Paul Blake.' 'That's Brother Merrifield.' 'That's Job Hawkins.' But he fairly astonished his congregation when he sang out, 'A little old man in a white coat and black hat. I don't know who he is. Look for yourselves!'"

POLITICAL.

Carl Schurz has been invited by many citizens of Nashville, Tenn., to deliver an address in that city.

—The Olney *Journal* and the Shelbyville *Union* advocate the nomination of the Hon. S. W. Moulton, as the Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large from Illinois.

—To the [illegible] of the Boston *Times* that Senator Sumner favors Butler's election to the Governorship of Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* replies: "When Mr. Sumner supports Roscoe Conkling for President, and Baez, of San Domingo, for Chief Justice, we shall expect to see him in favor of General Butler for Governor of Massachusetts."

—The Republicans of Pennsylvania assert that when the President of the United States removed General McClellan, General McCandless, now the Democratic candidate for Auditor General in that State, forwarded his resignation to General Meade, and they ask, "Was that the act of a brave soldier or of a partisan? McClellan's removal gave us victory over traitors. Was it the anticipation of this result that incensed McCandless?"

—The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* announces that it is ready to prove that $100,000 is to be raised by the Democracy as a corruption fund in the present canvass. Sixty thousand dollars has already been subscribed, and $25,000 has been assessed upon the policemen. The object is to make the Legislature Democratic, and to elect Mr. Wallace as the successor of Mr. Cameron in the United States Senate.

—The following appears in the Carrollton (Mo.) *Record*: "The Democratic editor of the Clark County *Gazette*, a six column paper, published in Northeast Missouri, threatens to suspend publication after August 5. He says he has lived on roots and nuts for six months, drank no whiskey nor used tobacco, being editor and devil at the same time, and yet he has been losing $100 a month. Being a 'New Departurist,' the Democracy of Clark County ought to come to the rescue."

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* says: "Judge Clagett, of Keokuk, speaking of the election of his son as a Delegate to Congress from Montana, says: 'We congratulate the Rads upon their having, at least, one man with brains and honesty in Congress.' The mother of young Clagett is a sterling New England woman. The boy is a chip of the maternal block. He didn't take any of 'My Maryland' in his'n."

—A letter from Wilmington, N. C., to the Buffalo *Express*, says:

"We have lately had one of the most heated and bitter campaigns in this State that I ever had the fun of witnessing, the issue being 'Convention or no Convention.' Colored orators were in the field in abundance, and never having been satisfied as to the ability of the negro to occupy the stage, I [illegible] attended some of their meetings. The ability of the principal speaker (Mabson, who has the honor of being the first negro admitted to the bar in this State) cannot be doubted. I was really surprised at his chain of logical argument. But a meeting conducted by a people so recently relieved from bondage must necessarily present many ludicrous points, and here is one of them: Allen Dennis (colored) officiated as Chairman, and the man who had the floor, after long and flowery appeal, was winding up as follows: 'And I say, my fellow-citizens, dat everything—' [illegible] 'what did you say?' interrupted the Chairman, who comprehended the dignity and duties of his position, [illegible] 'all right, Mr. Chairman.' 'Oh, specious, specious! yes, dat's all correct. Please proceed to finish your remarks,' which he did with the evident consciousness of having annihilated the presiding officer."

RAILROADS.

The Albert Lea (Minn.) *Standard* says that H. W. Holley, the Chief Engineer of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, has just returned from New York, bringing the news that Colonel Thompson has succeeded in negotiating bonds, and will complete the Wells and Mankato Branch of this road immediately. No work south of Wells will be done this fall.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 14th says: "We learn that decided progress is making in the preliminary work on the Cincinnati & Great Northern Railway, for its first 60 miles north of Greenville. This road, it will be remembered, is the one that has recently been projected in the interest of the old tunnel, which has a prospect now of early completion. From Greenville to Van Wert, a distance of fifty-five miles, grading was done years ago, and a large expenditure made. This work has recently been purchased by Colonel S. N. Morton, the President of the Cincinnati & Great Northern Railway, [illegible] and it is believed by the people of that locality that if they will raise him $300,000 for [illegible] opportunity will ever present itself of getting so good a north and south line, have set themselves vigorously at work to comply with this condition, and all the indications point to their success. In asking contributions for the undertaking [illegible] road is finished, which is a good pledge of Colonel Morton's good intentions. From Van Wert to the Michigan State line is between fifty and sixty miles, through a heavily timbered and fertile new county [illegible] Greenville southwardly remains to be developed. It is known that [illegible] easily in the vicinity of Dayton, with a view to [illegible] they would prefer making such an important city as Dayton a point on the road."

BERLIN.

Separation of Church and State in Prussia.

Thiers on the Roman Question.

Church Reform in Bavaria and Switzerland.

Affairs in Spain.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

BERLIN, July 27.

A reform of more than ordinary importance has just been effected in Prussia in the abolition of the separate departments heretofore in the Ministry for the management of the Catholic and Protestant Churches. Till now these churches have had independently the management of their own affairs in the government; while there was one Ministry—that of Religion and Public Instruction—*for both*, there was yet a subdivision in this Ministry for each. This subdivision was composed exclusively of Catholics or Protestants, according as it was designed for the one or the other Church; so that each church could, without going outside of the government, control its affairs with the full authority and backing of the government. The new reform has two points of significance in it. One is that it looks in the direction of the separation of Church and State. For, by abolishing these subdepartments, or separate bureaus, it puts just so much ecclesiastical machinery out of the State, leaving its functions to be exercised by the Church alone (except in as far as the ministry, in its undivided capacity, shall exercise these functions). It is in this sense—the freeing of the Church from the State—that the *Reichsanzeiger*, the official organ of the government, explains the new measure. The separate departments or bureaus were created in 1841, when there was a local controversy in the Catholic Church, causing great complications in its administration, in which the General Government felt no interest in meddling. That cause having now subsided, the official organ says there is no longer any reason to continue the separation. The other, and immediately more important, bearing of this reform, is on the Catholic Church itself. Henceforth all the governmental relations of this Church will be managed by a common ministry acting also for the Protestant Church; so that the Catholic Church will exercise no more governmental control as a Church. It will have no representatives in the government any longer. There is accordingly a separation of this Church from the government, except in so far as it is governed by a Protestant, and is supported by public funds. This is a matter of the utmost importance, especially as regards the present Dollinger controversy, since the Catholic Church cannot now by an act of the State, as before, compel the removal of the heretical priests and teachers; for the Ministry of Religion and Public Instruction still retains the control of appointments and removals. The reform, as a whole, is looked upon as a measure taken against the Infallibilists—a measure that has long been expected, though in just what form could not be foreseen. The Catholics had for some time anticipated, instead of this back-set, a movement in the opposite direction, for they had been long contending for even a separate Minister in the State.

THE ROMAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

In France the government has been compelled at last to express itself on the Roman question, which has called forth one of the most beautiful speeches of Thiers. It was on the occasion of the petition of the French Bishops asking for intervention in behalf of the Pope. After expressing, on the one hand, the tenderness which France, as a nation of Catholics, felt for the Pope, and on the other, the extremity in which France now finds herself as a military power, and her great need of peace, he asked the nation to lend him their sympathies and say what they would do in the circumstances. He rehearsed the policy of France, which has long been to keep the nations in equilibrium, and showed how she has had to stand between Prussia and Austria to prevent one from subjugating the other, and between Russia and England to prevent either from attracting to itself the mastery in Europe. This policy—of international equilibrium—he said, was the principle of Cardinal de Richelieu and of Mazarin, by which the former gave laws to Europe, and planted the elements of peace in her politics, and by which the other protected the wonderful treaty of Westphalia, which, closing the Thirty Years' War, established [illegible]. Now, however, the status of France is changed, so that she cannot follow at will her old policy. He thinks the error was in the time when Italy effected her unity. He did not condemn Italy for seeking that end, but condemned the French Empire for helping her to the result. He warned the government at the time that the union of Italy would necessarily bring with it the union of Germany and the overthrow of the Papal temporal power. The French policy was to keep these nations divided so as to be better able to rule them. Now, however, Italy has become a great nation, with which it is not policy to get into conflict. She has, besides, the sympathies of all Europe. She has the promised support of Russia, in case of a war, because the Pope [illegible] Polish question [illegible] the hand from over the Alps; Spain has accepted from her a King. England has always been favorable to her. It is, therefore, no time to act against her; and he would ask the Assembly not to demand of him a policy that he could not carry to its consequences. France is indeed pledged to guarantee to the Pope his independence, for France is the acknowledged protector of Catholicism as England is of Protestantism; but it remains to be seen, he said, whether the guarantees which Italy makes for the Pope are not sufficient to this end. Should they not be, France will then feel herself called upon to act.

The conclusion of the matter is, that the question is still left open, a question which, according to Thiers, can be better solved by silence than by speaking or acting. The result is that nobody is satisfied. The Assembly, indeed, passed a vote of confidence in Thiers, and left the matter to him and the Ministry. But a bad feature of this settlement is, that Jules Favre has opposed it, even in the face of Thiers, and refused to take the responsibility, as head of the Foreign Department, of carrying it out. It is, according to him, an ambiguous policy, which he does not understand or approve, and he has, accordingly, pressed his resignation. If this is accepted, it will likely be followed by that of the other Republican members of the Cabinet, when the Republican party will be squarely set against the administration. They think, already, that Thiers has gone entirely too far in his complacency toward the clerical and royal pretensions. The vote in the municipal elections of Paris, moreover, has inspired some new courage into the monarchists, so that the result may be troublesome. An interesting episode in the above-mentioned discussion is that Gambetta gave in his approval to the policy of Thiers (looking evidently at its character of non-intervention), which when the clerical members saw, who had likewise given in their approval (looking at it in the light of an expression of Papal sympathy), withdrew their support, thinking that if Gambetta approved it, it must imply some snare for them. The Catholic organs are dissatisfied at the unconditional acquiescence of their leader, Bishop Dupanloup. They wanted the matter still kept open, so that in case of an unfavorable solution they should still be free to press their case again; and they do not mean to give it up until their end is gained by some means.

CHURCH REFORM IN BAVARIA.

In Bavaria, the ministerial conflict that has so long been raging over the Catholic question, has at length had its issue. Count Bray, the Minister of State, a friend of Ultramontanism, and the only Minister who had opposed the project of Von Lutz (the Minister of Religion and Public Instruction), to take active measures against the Infallibilists, has retired from the Cabinet. This signifies that the State will now proceed with its liberal church policy, which it has till now been deterred from doing by Bray's fears of internal troubles. The successor of Bray, Mr. Daxenberger, who holds the place provisionally, is a Protestant, and decided partisan of church reform. His permanent successor will likely be Prince Hohenlohe, who had the position previously to Bray, but who was such a decided enemy of the Ultramontane designs in Germany that he had to resign; for at that time (1869) the Jesuits had the upper hand in the government. I see by the telegraph this morning that he has just been called by the King to his palace, which, as it has been done in such a public way, must be for this purpose. Should this be the case, the Infallibilists in Bavaria will be left completely at the mercy of their enemies. The Prussian Minister of Religion, Von Muller, is now in conclave, in Munich, with Von Lutz, maturing, no doubt, a common policy to be pursued by both Prussia and Bavaria, or, indeed, by all Germany, in this matter. He has, moreover, been visiting Prague, where he met the Austrian Minister of Religion, with whom, also, he has no doubt sought to agree on a common course to be pursued by Germany and Austria.

AND IN SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland, also, which in the former reformation was not outdistanced by any other country, having given Zwingli and Calvin to that cause, the people are now waking up again in like manner. The opposition to infallibility is led by M. Alexander Daguet, who is a liberal believer, residing in Friburg, a learned historian like Dollinger, and a warm patriot. In the cities of Friburg and Berne, and in the Cantons of Argovie and Soleure, the Swiss are agitating the matter very vigorously. Soleure has particularly distinguished herself by her opposition, as she has several times before in a like cause. This is, according to Daguet, the most intelligent of all the Catholic cantons. It was a native of Soleure, Nicholas de Wengi, "the Winkelried of tolerance," who once placed himself before the mouth of a cannon to prevent his co-religionists from firing on the Protestants. The reformers there, under Vigier, Keiser, [illegible], declare themselves in the sense of Pope Innocent IV., who avowed that he was fallible, and subject to error, even in matters of faith. What prevents the Swiss from rising *en masse* on the subject is, according to Daguet, the national skepticism, which is true at least of the French-speaking Swiss. It is only in countries full of strong believers, he thinks, that such resistance can be effectual. To be reformed as well as to be reformers, it is necessary to devoutly believe. Schisms have occurred only in times of faith. The reason the Jansenists have succeeded so well is that they have been more convinced than the Jesuits. But in Switzerland the common religion is indifference. Those who forsake the Church do not stop half way at liberal Catholicism or Protestantism. They do not remain [illegible] of Dollinger, or the [illegible] of Calvin. They go clear to Voltaire. As to the bourgeoisie, who have an axe to grind, and who recognize the utility of religion in bridling the populace, and in restraining the daughters of Eve, they wish to remain on the best terms with the Bishops and the curés. It does not make any difference to them whether the alleged infallibility be personal or collective. It discommodes them neither one way nor the other. The essential point is that the common people and the women be kept in fear of hell, so that the passions do not in the one case carry them to mobs and dishonesty, and in the other to infidelity to their husbands.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

In regard to this subject, which is the uppermost one in European politics now, and which has an expression, in some form, in every country, I might observe, by way of summary, that Germany, under the leadership of Dr. Dollinger, attacks Catholicism chiefly with reason,—examines its dogmas, raises discussions, &c.; that Italy attacks it by a national policy, when her patriotism carries her through; and that France attacks it by her political principles, having declared the republic. It is hard to tell which is dealing the hardest blows; but each is doing the only thing it can do, and is doing what none of the others could do. An intellectual opposition, like that of Dollinger, if it broke out in Italy or France, could not spread, and would not cause any panic at Rome if it did. Italy, indeed, would never endure a heretical opposition to the Pope, like the effort which she now makes in orthodox faith against his political authority. The only opposition which is possible for her is in the cause of the Union, which, though it implies the expulsion of the Pope from Rome, does not stagger the Italians. France also, could do nothing against the Church in the German sense, as is shown from the fact that there are within her borders no partisans of Dollinger. Father Hyacinthe is merely laughed at for taking the matter seriously. The people there accept or reject religion without much thought; so that while the Germans will trouble themselves as to whether it is true or not, or as to how it is true, the French, when they reject it, do not feel enough concern to make any ado about it whatever.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The ministerial crisis in Spain is past, and has resulted very favorably, in fact the result takes almost everybody by surprise, since it has turned on such an arbitrary point that nobody could definitely calculate it. As I wrote you last week, Serrano had been summoned to form a new Ministry (which in Europe always means a new administration, since the King, who remains invisible, is but a zero). He was unable to do this, inasmuch as Sagasta,—on whom he chiefly depended to conciliate the popular favor and reconcile the different factions, refused to enter a Ministry of Serrano's while he (Serrano) was the special representative of the conservatives. Serrano accordingly laid down his mandate, when the Duke de la Torre was called and offered the task. But he, having no more hope of success than Serrano, refused also; so that the King could do nothing but call on the opposition. Zorilla was accordingly summoned; and he has formed a Ministry to his own liking. In this he has himself the Department of the Interior, and is President of the Council; so that the rejected stone has in this case become the head of the corner. The ministry is decidedly progressive; for, besides Zorilla, there are the following members of this faction in it: Sagasta, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Cordova, Minister of War; Montero Rios, Minister of Justice, and Ruiz Gomez, Minister of Finance. The others are distinguished more for their professional skill than for politics; Beranger, of the Marine; Medrano, of Public Works, and Malcampo, of the Colonies. Fears are now entertained that Spain will show herself unprepared for the reforms that will be attempted, the character of which I explained in my last letter.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

A Couple of Colored People Reunited After Thirty Years of Separation.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Aug. 12.

There are many places in the lives of individuals, were they known, that would furnish ample material for the novelist to write untold volumes of romance as interesting as any that have ever been published. Daily the papers teem with romances in real life that would, if they do not "pale the ineffectual fires" of the most famous of the many Enoch Ardens the war has developed. Single circumstances have caused the separation of husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, sweethearts and lovers, who after years of anguish and suspense have been reunited and lived happily together.

A case of separation of a negro man and his wife, which continued for thirty years, has come to our knowledge, which is not without a spice of romance. The story runs as follows: Over fifty years ago Anderson McPheeters and Mary ——— first saw the light on a plantation in Louisiana. Upon this plantation they were reared, and, when reaching the age of maturity, by consent of their master, became, without ceremony, as was the custom in that day, man and wife. In due course of time a son was born, but, before the child was 2 years old, Anderson was sold by his master to a planter in Texas, where he was taken. The wife of Anderson remained with her old master, notwithstanding she plead to be sold along with him, and, being unable to read or write, and not knowing the place where he had been taken, communications were entirely broken off. Years rolled on, as the novelists say, and with them rolled over the South the [illegible] of emancipation, setting the slaves of that section free. Anderson and Mary [illegible] from their respective homes, in the hope of [illegible] State; but, after a vain search, no tidings could she gain from him. In the meantime she fell in with one Richard Childs, to whom she was regularly married, and about seven years ago they moved to this city. Here they lived together until about a year ago, when Mary commenced proceedings for divorce, alleging cruel treatment and failure to provide. The case came up at the May term of the Floyd Circuit Court, and a decree of divorce, with alimony, was granted the plaintiff.

About this time it came to the knowledge of Mary that Anderson was in New York, and by some means communications were opened between them. He, it appears, had been searching everywhere for his wife of thirty years ago, and, as may be supposed, his delight knew no bounds when he ascertained her whereabouts. As soon as he possibly could dispose of his little property, he came to this city, arriving a few days ago. Preparations were soon completed for them to be reunited in marriage, and the ceremony was celebrated in West Union, Thursday evening, as announced in our paper yesterday. There was present at the marriage the son of Anderson and Mary, who is about thirty years of age. He had never seen his father since he was able to remember, and as may be supposed, he, as well as the old couple, was as happy as a clam at high tide. The event produced a big sensation in West Union, and the marriage feast is commended as a very fine spread.

Retribution at Last—A Desperado Killed; Another Wounded.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican, Aug. 12.

Yesterday morning the Sheriff of Trempealeau County brought to this city and lodged in jail a man giving his name as John Smith. John had considerable iron on his legs, and two chunks of lead in his right shoulder. The partner in his crimes remained at Galesville (the scene of conflict), having been invited to do so by the contents of a shot gun that carried away the top of his head, leaving him of no use to any one but the Coroner. The latter's name was Bill Wright. Together they were a full team, and many robberies from Kilbourn to the Mississippi, in which they have been engaged, convey the most glowing evidence of their daring and ability in their nefarious profession.

The facts are about as follows: Wright and Smith, having been pretty closely followed by the officers lately, sought seclusion in Trempealeau County, and, on the pretense of leasing a lot of land from Mr. Arnesta, about three miles from Trempealeau, upon which to erect a blacksmith shop, they built and maintained a small house of ill-fame. Arnesta became incensed at the violation of the lease, and public indecency, and straightway ousted the delegates, whereupon they proceeded to revenge themselves by burning some of Arnesta's grain stacks.

This proceeding brought things to a focus, and last Thursday the two desperadoes were spied hanging around the same locality, and the Sheriff and posse after considerable of a chase found them in the brush near Galesville. The fellows showed fight and the citizens' guard showed good judgment by pouring a volley of twenty-seven shots into the outlaws, which resulted in killing Wright and wounding Smith, who was brought here, after being bound over, to prevent the mob from hanging him. Dr. Anderson has been trying to discover a lead mine in Smith's shoulder, but thus far has been unsuccessful. Smith, alias six other names, is held in $1,500 bail for assaulting the Sheriff, and $1,500 for burning the stack. The ground will hold Wright, and thereby Menomonee, Dunn & Co., will lose one of its notorious characters.

Five Persons Suffocated in a Coal Mine.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Aug. 12.

The startling intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon that five persons had been suffocated in a coal mine, near Eddyville, some time yesterday morning. The names of the unfortunate victims were Geo. and Wm. Briggs, Mahlon and Anna, the son and daughter of Wm. Briggs, and a hired man named Greer. The parties in question lived on a farm three miles east of Eddyville. On the farm is a coal mine which had long been abandoned, but which it had been decided to reopen. The son and daughter went to the mine for the purpose of dipping out the water. A ladder was placed in the shaft, and the son proceeded to descend. After he had gone a certain distance the carbonic acid gas, commonly known as "fire-damp," suffocated him, and he fell down dead. The daughter, alarmed at the situation of affairs, also descended the ladder, when she, too, fell a victim to suffocation. The father, missing his two children, went to the shaft to see what had become of them, and took with him his brother and hired man. One after another went down, until all five had followed one another in rapid succession to an untimely death.

The case is one of the most remarkable of the kind on record, and cannot fail to elicit the sympathies of every one who reads this notice. The family were among the oldest settlers in that section, and were highly respected by all who knew them. When the train passed Eddyville, yesterday afternoon, two of the bodies had been recovered, but no signs of life were to be found.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the younger brother of Mahlon was the first to go down into the shaft, that the foul air suffocated him, that Mahlon, seeing him, went down and placed him in the bucket, and that he was drawn up and his life saved. But Mahlon, who went down to rescue him, never came out alive.

We understand that George Briggs was a prominent candidate for the office of Representative from that county, and that he expected to have been nominated yesterday.

THE DES MOINES RAPIDS IMPROVEMENT.

The Middle and Lower Locks.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Aug. 12.

At the instance of the officers in charge we took a trip along the line as far up as the middle lock, on Friday afternoon last.

Operations on the section work were, as has already been announced, suspended on the 1st of August, the appropriation for this portion of the improvement having been exhausted at that time. The last appropriation of $341,000 for the section work was made in January of this year.

By orders from the Engineer Department, through Colonel J. N. Macomb, a proposition was made by Major Burnham, the officer in charge, to the old contractors, Messrs. Dull & Williams, to take the new work at the same rates of their original contract. The proposition was accepted and the contractors went to work on the 20th of that month, clearing their tracks and getting ready for operations. From that time until the first of this month the work was prosecuted with vigor, a large force of men having been employed all the time. Up to the 30th of June the following amount of work had been performed:

[illegible] miles bailing and draining.
[illegible] cubic yards earth excavation.
[illegible] " rock excavation.
[illegible] " face stone and rip rap wall.

The section work is now about nine-tenths completed.

The outer embankment extending along the entire length of the canal is protected on the outside against ice, and is also high enough to be safe from overflow. We believe that a sufficient amount of money has been retained to provide for contingencies during the winter. The work will be carefully guarded, and every precaution taken to prevent damage of any kind. The advanced condition of the embankment renders it much more secure against damage from the river and weather than it was at the time that operations were suspended last fall. As no appropriations of money can be made before the assembling of Congress, nothing further can be done on this part of the work during the present year at least. It is important that the improvement be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the necessary appropriations will be made by Congress at an early day.

No work was done upon the middle lock until the 1st of June of the present year. The contract for the work was awarded at the May letting to Mr. Willard Johnson, of Fulton, New York, who proceeded at once to make the necessary preparations for carrying it on. The work so far has consisted of earth and rock excavation in the prism of the lock. This will be completed during the present month, and all the foundations put in ready to receive the cut stone masonry. The average rock excavation will be between three and four feet, and the number of cubic yards excavated [illegible]. In order to secure a good foundation for the masonry walls, it was found necessary to excavate one and a half feet below the lock bottom, and put in an artificial foundation. This is made partly of concrete, and partly of magnesian lime-stone. The working force at this lock at present consists of 150 men, 7 derricks, 8 teams, 4 cars, 2 carts, 14 wheelbarrows, ½ mile of railroad iron, steam pump and engine, and 24 stonecutters—the latter being employed in dressing stone for lock walls. Six hundred and thirty-five cubic yards of face stone are now dressed and ready to lay. Beside this, 16,000 cubic yards are on the ground, and ready to dress. Messrs. Wells, Timberman & Co., are contractors for the stone for both locks. A portion of it they bring from their Sonora quarry, and the balance from the Ballinger's Creek quarry, which they purchased from the old contractor, Mr. F. D. Van Wagenen. They employ 110 men in the quarries alone. Beside these, they have in operation all the time four teams, one steamboat, three flatboats, fourteen derricks, 1,200 feet railroad track, beside other tools. The amount expended thus far is $50,000, leaving $50,000 yet available. The contractors have performed their work in a manner entirely satisfactory to the engineers in charge. The corner-stone of this lock was laid yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. It was unattended with any ceremony, however.

Work on the lower lock was resumed on the 15th of May, the contract having been awarded to Mr. E. Owen, the original contractor, and has progressed very rapidly ever since, notwithstanding the extreme warm weather which has prevailed during a large portion of the time. This lock is now sufficiently advanced to give one a pretty correct idea of what it will be when completed. In making an examination of it you are at once forcibly impressed with the substantial manner in which the work is being done.

The walls on the river side of the lock pit are completed and ready for the coping. The entire sill and breastwork are nearly finished, and men are now employed in laying stone in both upper gate recesses and in the lower one on the shore side, and others in cutting stone for the coping. The whole of the supply culvert are completed. The greater part of the cut stone masonry work will all, or nearly all, be finished during the present month, as well as a large portion of the rubble work. On this lock are employed 112 men, 9 teams, 1 steamboat, 12 derricks, 5 stonecutters, and 1 hoisting engine.

Work on both locks will be continued until about the 1st of December, by which time it is expected that the lower one will be completed.

The entire improvement is in local charge of Major A. H. Burnham, Corps United States Engineers. Major Burnham is a most efficient officer, and has proven himself fully capable of conducting this or any other enterprise that might be placed in his charge. He is ably assisted by Mr. E. H. Worrall, Civil Engineer in charge of the section work, and Lieutenant J. E. Griffith, Civil Engineer, in charge of both locks and the stone work. Both are competent engineers. Mr. Worrall has been engaged upon the work ever since it was commenced. Lieutenant Griffith was formerly connected with the improvement in the capacity of United States Engineer, which position he resigned [illegible] over a year ago.

Rioting on the Northern Pacific.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 12.

On Friday, Major A. H. Brackett, Deputy U. S. Marshal, received a dispatch from Northern Pacific Junction, to come to that point by special train as soon as possible, bringing help with him. He at once started for St. Paul, having first telegraphed to the Justice for further particulars. Arriving at St. Paul he received the following dispatch:

[illegible] JUNCTION, July [illegible], 1871.

"Major Brackett: [illegible]

The Major secured a posse of about twelve armed men, and on Friday night started, by special train for the scene of the disturbance.

The riot is supposed to have grown out of an endeavor on the part of the authorities to suppress the liquor traffic along the line of the Northern Pacific under the act passed by the Legislature last winter. We shall have further particulars in a day or two.

LATER.—Major Brackett and party returned last evening by the train from Duluth. The party arrived at the Junction early yesterday morning, and found considerable excitement. It appears that John Garrell, ex-Sheriff of Carlton County, had made some kind of a report about a man named Pat Griffin, implicating him in a robbery. A short time afterward the two Griffins, Pat and Tom, met Garrell, and after a few words each of them drew a revolver and fired at him. Pat's shot took effect in the jaw, making a severe but not dangerous wound, while that fired by Tom passed through both legs above the knees.

Arriving at the Junction, the Major and party took measures for the arrest of the two Griffins and such other parties as were implicated. They were assisted by Sheriff Ryan, of Carlton County, and succeeded in securing Tom Griffin, who was brought down to St. Paul last night and incarcerated in the Ramsey County jail. Pat was not arrested, but measures were taken to secure that much desired event, and he will probably be down in a day or two.

This man Pat Griffin is the keeper of a low den—dance house, gambling, and drinking saloon—at Oak Lake, and another of the same kind at the Junction. He is represented as a perfect ruffian, with his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him.

The Major's raid along the line of the Northern Pacific a week or two ago is having a good effect. The authorities are taking the matter in hand and cleaning out the roughs, who have been holding high carnival in that benighted region. This riot is the result of an effort to close up the saloons at the Junction. Henceforth the law against the sale of liquor along the line of the Northern Pacific will be enforced to the letter.

Two Chippewas Killed by a Farmer Near Alexandria.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 12.

From Professor Blakey, who, last night, returned from a trip to the Oak Lake country, we glean the following facts relative to the killing of two Chippewa Indians, near Alexandria, on Friday morning last.

"It appears that two brothers, named Joseph and Fenton Hardwick, own a farm near Lake Darling, two miles and a half from Alexandria. On Thursday last a party of about twenty Chippewa Indians—men, women, and children, under a chief named Pokonegan—camped upon this farm, and were engaged in hunting, fishing, and stealing in that vicinity. Early Friday morning the two brothers walked over to their camp, Fenton taking with him a shot gun loaded with wire cartridges. Arriving at their camp, Joseph noticed a pot of corn boiling over the fire. He at once accused the squaw who was cooking of having stolen the corn from his field. She became very much incensed, and approached him in a threatening manner with an axe, which he attempted to take from her, and some of the Indians coming to her assistance a melee ensued, during which Fenton's gun was discharged, killing one of the Indians. He turned and ran, followed closely by several of the Indians, who shot at him repeatedly, but without wounding him. One of the Indians getting uncomfortably close to him he turned and discharged the other barrel, killing a second one.

Both brothers then made their escape and proceeded to Alexandria, where they delivered themselves up to the proper authorities. The Indians were also arrested and brought to Alexandria, and at the time the Professor was there, the affair was undergoing an investigation.

The Story of a Welsh Colony in Patagonia.

The colony of Chupat, on the west coast of Patagonia, was formed by a party of Welsh people under the superintendence of Mr. Jones, an independent minister of Bala, in North Wales, in the year 1865. Since its establishment the colonists have been more or less dependent on the Argentine Government for their subsistence, and have had comparatively no intercourse with Buenos Ayres, to which place they make periodical trips in a schooner. This vessel was, however, wrecked in 1869, and another small schooner, which they purchased with the assistance of the Argentine Government, also coming to trouble, their means of communication with the outer world were cut off. In the month of March last, no news having been heard of the colonists since the month of May in the previous year, considerable anxiety was felt on their account, and the British gunboat Cracker was despatched to ascertain what had become of them. That vessel accordingly arrived in Engano Bay on the 4th of April last, and Commander Dennistoun proceeded by boat up the river about six miles to the village of Chupat, and had the satisfaction of finding the colonists in excellent health and spirits, although they had been thrown on their own resources for so long a period. Their gratitude for the anxiety displayed on their behalf is described as "most touching."

The colony had suffered for two years from drought, and the whole wheat crop of last year, estimated at 16½ tons, was just about sufficient to support the present population (estimated as equal to 110 adults) at the rate of eight pounds a week each until next harvest, supposing none were kept for seed. Two families were found utterly destitute of grain, while ten others had certainly not enough to last more than two months or so; and as Mr. Lewis Jones, to whom Commander Dennistoun granted a passage to Montevideo, could not return to the colony with supplies for four months, Commander Dennistoun took upon himself the responsibility of leaving what provisions could be spared to assist the poorest families. He also left them 200 pounds of soap, an article they had been destitute of for four months.

The whole colony had been without any description of groceries for ten months living chiefly on bread, butter, and milk, and what guanaco and ostrich meat they could obtain by hunting. At present there are only seven sheep in the colony, and the only means of communication that exists with Buenos Ayres is by land *via* Patagones; but to reach it an unknown tract of country of some 200 miles has to be traversed, with little or no water to be found. Yet, in spite of these little drawbacks to comfort, not one individual expressed a wish to leave the colony.

MURDER.

A Young Girl Shot and Instantly Killed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 14.

Eighth street, after crossing the valley of Deer Creek, struggles a little way up the hill on the east, and is finally lost in the side of the hill. A few straggling houses skirt the street in this locality, the north side being a low wooden structure, numbered 202, and owned by a Mr. Duncan. A portion of the first floor is occupied by Mr. Duncan and family, and the remainder of the building is occupied by tenants. At a little past 11 o'clock last night, a deed was done at this house which hurried the soul of a young girl to the eternal world without a word of warning, and laid upon the soul of a young man the fearful crime of murder.

Mrs. Duncan was a widow when she married her present husband, her first husband bearing the name of Hausmann, by whom she had one son, John. This son, now twenty-one years of age, is a house painter by trade, and has been living with his step-father in the house described above. Among the tenants in the house was a young girl sixteen or seventeen years old, named Maggie Maloney, who was employed in the cotton factory of Gould, Pearce & Co., at the corner of Fifth and Lock streets. She was quite attractive in her personal appearance, and seems to have borne a fair reputation.

Between these two, Maggie Maloney and John Husmann, a quarrel has existed for some time. Common report says that he had once aspired to her hand, but this he stoutly denies. Yesterday afternoon they met, and the quarrel was renewed and carried to an unusually high pitch. Several persons say that he called her a night-walking b—h. She threatened vengeance, and he seems to have had some fear of her for he kept the house very closely during the afternoon. At about 11 o'clock last evening she, with her sister and three other girls, had been out for a walk, and returned to the house, where they found Husmann and his mother sitting on the front door step. The quarrel was again renewed. Testimony differs as to who commenced the wordy war, but she at length became so enraged that she seized a piece of brick and hurled it at him. It fell short of its mark, and his mother drew him into the house and shut the door. Scarcely had it closed behind him, however, when he turned, opened the door, and, drawing a revolver, fired at Maggie, who was standing at the gate. The ball entered her left breast, and doubtless pierced her heart. She fell into the arms of a young man named Thomas Donnelly, standing by, crying, "Catch me, Tom, I'm shot," and instantly expired. She was carried to her room up stairs and laid upon the bed. When our reporter visited the scene, at midnight, the room was filled with friends and curiosity cravers, and the sister of the murdered girl was walking the room wringing her hands and crying continually, "Oh, Maggie, Maggie, Maggie!" A large crowd of excited people surrounded the house, discussing the terrible event, and it was noticeable that nearly all spoke in terms of affection of the deceased, while many were very bitter in their denunciations of the murderer.

Officers Jones, O'Malley, and McKenzie shortly made their appearance, and instituted a search for Husmann. He was at last found in the cellar, concealed under some straw. When they made their appearance on the street with the prisoner the excitement rose to fever heat. The crowd greeted him with shouts and execrations, and some openly spoke of lynching him on the spot. A number of boulders were hurled, [illegible] the back of the head, inflicting quite a painful wound. The officers stood their ground manfully, and finally succeeded in conducting him to the Hammond street station house, where he was consigned to a cell, and the fearful charge of murder was entered against him on the slate. To answer to this charge he will be brought before the Police Court this morning.

Foreign Knownothingism.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 14.

The Chicago Bridewell, an institution that holds about the same penal place as our Workhouse, has long been a pool for corruption in the Board of Aldermen, who assumed the entire control of appointments and discharges. The Legislature provided a means of reform by putting the control into the hands of commissioners. As is usual in the starting of an institution, an attempt was made to select citizens of such standing as would command the general confidence. But the Aldermen would not let go their clutch. The Irish and German members together made a majority. They coalesced and formed a ring that was master of the situation. They rejected the Mayor's nominations from among the fittest citizens, one after another.

At first they made an excuse that they were all Republicans. Thereupon the Mayor nominated a Democrat, Dr. Davis, whom THE TRIBUNE describes as "one of the truest and most consistent Democrats in the city, and a man of unimpeachable integrity, and whose great medical skill, and deep humanity of feeling fitted him to make a most useful and excellent Commissioner." But, it says, the ring rejected Dr. Davis with arrogant rudeness. Thus, being driven from the plea of partisanship, they set up the plea of Irish and Dutch Knownothingism, and demanded that foreigners should be appointed. Thereupon the Mayor nominated Mr. Wahl, whom THE TRIBUNE describes as "a most estimable citizen, of German birth, a man of fine business qualifications, and high integrity of character," but he met the same rejection at the hands of the foreign ring.

THE TRIBUNE says that the ring now demands that the majority of the board shall be Catholics, Democrats and foreigners. It has before been stated that they offered to compromise on the appointment of one Irishman, one German, and one American.

This arrogant foreign knownothingism, served up with a strong odor of corruption, has elements very offensive to Americans. We desire no American party that shall be less than the whole people, for we believe that every citizen, no matter where he was born, should have equal rights and the political consideration that his merits are entitled to. But the Americans would be less than human in feeling if such an arrogant Irish and Dutch knownothing combination as this in Chicago did not raise up an American party in that city. It would anywhere. The formation of German parties, or Irish parties, or of coalition foreign parties, must expect to be met by the formation of an American party that will merge other partisan divisions in this division upon nationality.

It is unwise in the citizens of foreign birth to give occasion for such an American uprising. And it is a mistake in them to suppose that they can organize a foreign party and then hold the balance of power between the two American political parties, and dictate the terms of their alliance. This cannot be done. Instead of making Germany or Ireland a balance of power in American politics, it will unite Americans to shove the foreigners back to the position which, from their alienation, they belong to.

Women Physicians in England.

London (Aug. 2) Correspondence of the Boston Daily News.

The seventh annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Female Medical Society was held yesterday at St. George's Hall, London. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and was supported by (amongst others) Sir John Bowring, Dr. James Edmunds, Miss Emily Faithfull, several medical men, clergymen, and ladies interested in the welfare of the institution. The society was established in October, 1864, its object being to promote the employment of women properly educated for the purpose in the practice of midwifery and the treatment of diseases of women and children. Many of the ladies who have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the society are now in successful practice, and though they have attended a large number of patients have not met with a single casualty, which speaks highly for the institution itself and for the care and application with which they devoted themselves to the opportunities for study it offers. The society may indeed be said to have opened up a new, useful, and at the same time lucrative field of employment for gentlewomen. The report, besides commemorating the above facts, stated that during the seventh session ninety-eight ladies had availed themselves of the society's Obstetrical College. Fifty-one of these were single, twenty-six married, and twenty-one widowed. Among the students were a large proportion of the relatives, wives or widows of clergymen or medical men. Most of these students [illegible] with a view to practising as skilled midwives. Two ladies, who were [illegible] by the committee for [illegible] professional positions in connection with the Birmingham Lying-in Hospital, have satisfactorily discharged those duties for more than two years. Two of the past students of the society, Mrs. Thorne and Miss Matilda Chaplin, are now studying for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, and have considerably distinguished themselves in the examinations [illegible] the Chancellor [illegible]. In view of the probable opening of the Edinburgh University to lady students, the society should confine itself to the establishment of a high-class school of obstetrics for women.

SHORT WORK WITH A BIG JOB.

Change of Gauge of the Louisville Short Line Road.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 14.

For the past three months the hum of busy preparation for an interesting event in the history of the Cincinnati & Louisville Short Line Railroad Company has resounded through the shops of that company. Yesterday it came to a head, and, in about five hours, 180 miles in length of single rails between Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington, had been torn up and moved inward toward their companion rails a distance of inch and a half, a narrowing of the gauge from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches. The expenses of this great undertaking, chiefly incurred by the necessity of adapting the rolling stock of the road to the new order of things, were $160,000.

Two-thirds of the amount was assumed by the city of Louisville, and the remainder by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

The last train from Cincinnati on the old gauge left at about half past 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and displayed a blue light as an intimation to the workmen who had been distributed along the line that the train was the last due from Cincinnati until the change had been completed. The blue light was taken in when this train reached Lexington Junction, and the last train that passed over the route between the latter point and Louisville was an extra train from Lexington, which arrived in the Falls City at 3:30 on Sunday morning. The entire road was divided into thirty-one sections, and [illegible] to the breaking of day in the western horizon on Sunday, eight hundred and sixty brawny, stout-limbed men set to work with their crowbars and pickaxes, pulling out the spikes in the rails, moving the latter toward the required distance, and then spiking them firmly in their new places again. A certain number of men were allotted to each section of the road, and were divided into gangs, one at each end of the section, and with a view to working toward the center of the section, where the desired consummation would be attained.

The gentlemen having the chief direction of affairs were Messrs. Samuel Gill, General Superintendent; J. K. Gimperling, [illegible] Superintendent; R. Rodgers, Roadmaster; W. McEwen, Assistant Roadmaster (of the Lexington Branch), and M. Shay, Assistant Roadmaster of the L. C. & L. Road. Although the day was very warm, and some minor inconveniences interfered with the operation, they kept their men steadily at work, and finished the job by nightfall, with the detention of but a single train, viz., the morning passenger train from Louisville to Cincinnati. About half-past [illegible] o'clock in the morning a train of five fine passenger cars and a baggage car, under the management of Captain George F. Bayer, left the depot at Louisville, and proceeded along the road. Among its passengers were a few railroad officials, newspaper reporters, and Mr. Charles Guepner, of the Walker's Exchange, in Louisville, the latter having prepared a very imposing array of lunch and liquors for the refreshment of the party.

The progress of this train was a good deal like the operations of the army of the Potomac under McClellan's direction, during the late war. Instructions had been given the road employes to make no extra haste in the work, but to perform it in as substantial a manner as possible. Consequently there were several delays, one halt on Section [illegible], between Louisville and Lagrange, occupying two hours and a half, and another on Section 13, east of Lagrange, occupying one hour. The shortest space of time occupied in pulling down a single section was [illegible] hours, and the longest six hours and fifty minutes. Altogether the enterprise was most successfully inaugurated and completed, and when the first train over the improved route moved into the depot at Covington, the railroad gentlemen aboard of it had good reasons to congratulate themselves upon their work.

The Falling of California Lakes.

From the Yreka (Cal.) Union, July 29.

Professor Godfrey informs us that the lakes in the eastern part of the county are lower now than they have been known before for several years. It is well known that emigrants who came into California in 1849 and up to 1852 by the Lassen trail, did not recognize the lakes in Surprise Valley as being anything more than mere alkali mud flats, and, in fact, they gave to them the not very dignified appellation of the "Mud Lakes." Since then, however, they have filled up with water, and for many years have been quite imposing, both for their dimensions and depth. The Professor informs us that at present their dimensions are greatly contracted, and that they have become so shallow that it is perfectly practicable to cross them on horseback. It is well known also that Goose Lake, from 1849 to 1852, had no visible outlet. In fact, we have often been told that the trail passing round the southern border of the lake, by which the emigrants to this country and Jackson County, Oregon, travelled in 1852, was several miles to the northward of what has been the southern boundary of the lake for several years past. It is also true that for many years past a large stream has flowed out of it, which has been the largest branch of Pitt River. The Professor says the waters of the lake have again receded, and that it has ceased to overflow—that the "slough" so-called—the stream that for many years has run out of it—is now dry. We presume these rather remarkable phenomena must be due to the unprecedentedly small amount of snow and rain which has fallen during the last three or four seasons. The springs in the mountains—the unfailing source of supply in ordinary seasons—have dried up.

—The Neapolitan coral fishery this year has been very successful, but there is no chance of the prices being lowered, so increasing is the demand for this article. Good pink coral is now worth about fifty times its weight in gold.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE

[illegible]

For the Week Ending Aug. 16.

EDITORIALS: Carl Schurz on the Grant Alliance—The Labor Party—The Railroad and the [illegible] of Money—Population of [illegible]—Labor Conventions—Taxing National Banks.

FARM AND GARDEN: Farming by Irrigation—[illegible] of the Milk, Butter, and Cheese of Colorado—Cheyenne and its Prospects—Farming [illegible]—Mountain Travel—Wild Flowers—Among the Clouds—Estes's park—Exploring the Country—Long's Peak—A Mountain Lake—Devil's Pit.

LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: [illegible]

[illegible] FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

[illegible] IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A SCOUNDREL: [illegible]

THE CEREMONY OF [illegible]

THE WHARTON CASE: [illegible]

POLITICAL: Senator Schurz on the Issues of the Day—General Thomas Ewing on the Democratic Financial New Departure—Declaration of Principles of the Labor Party—Interview with General Frank P. Blair.

[illegible]

HOME, THE SPIRITUALIST: [illegible]

CAPE MAY: [illegible]

A EUROPEAN CONSPIRATOR: [illegible]

THE AMERICAN LADY: A Chicago Story. [illegible]

LAKE NEPHISON: [illegible]

THE HAUNTED VALLEY: [illegible]

ADVENTURES OF A DETECTIVE: [illegible]

REV. EDWARD BEECHER: [illegible]

NEWTON COUNTY, MO., LEAD REGIONS: [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE: Complete Summary of News by Mail and Telegraph.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: A Comprehensive Review of the Business of the Week.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,

Williamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

On Marriage.

[illegible]

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer!

[illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Kalamazoo National Horse Meeting.

A Hotly-Contested Race for the 2:34 Purse—John A. Fero the Winner.

Base Ball Matters at Home and Abroad.

THE TURF.

THE KALAMAZOO AUGUST MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 15.—The August meeting of the Kalamazoo Association was inaugurated to-day with an attendance of about four thousand people. The weather was intensely hot and stifling, but the track was in excellent condition, and everything promised well for the racing. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses never having beaten 2:34, there being eighteen entries. Of these Ray Henry, Mohawk, Jr., Lady Kate, Ida May, Ohio Boy, Albatross, and Kate Maid were drawn, leaving eleven to start. In the drawing for places, John A. Fero had the pole, Sorrel Frank second, Magnet third, Lady Fox fourth, Brother Jonathan fifth, General Howard sixth, Lena seventh, Kate Hazard eighth, Dictator ninth, Ed. Foster tenth, and Conette eleventh. In the pools Conette sold favorite, with Ed. Foster second choice, and the field bringing low prices.

First Heat.—The word was given by mistake with several of the horses badly behind, and, although they all went around, the Judges decided it to be no heat, greatly to the satisfaction of the crowd. After scoring the horses twenty minutes they came up again, and got the word evenly at the third attempt. Fero pushed ahead on the turn, and kept the lead to the quarter (38 seconds), closely pressed by General Howard and Brother Jonathan, who were neck and neck for second place, while the others were strung out in the rear in all sorts of shapes. There was no change at the half (1:16), nor at the third quarter, Fero keeping the lead, with Howard and Jonathan struggling together two lengths behind, and Kate Hazard well up with them. Fero came in winner of the heat in 2:32, Jonathan second, Howard third, and Hazard fourth. Fero had done more or less breaking during the heat, and, in consequence, was placed last in the list, giving the heat to Brother Jonathan; Howard second, Hazard third, Ed. Foster fourth, Lena fifth, Sorrel Frank sixth, Lady Fox seventh, Dictator eighth, Fero ninth, and Conette and Magnet distanced.

Second Heat.—[illegible] beginning to end; the race was a very [illegible] one, and there was scarcely a horse which did not do more or less running. The judges [illegible] the matter, and, after a tedious consultation, placed the horses as follows: Jonathan first, Howard second, Foster third, Lady Fox fourth, Fero fifth, Hazard sixth, Dictator seventh, Sorrel Frank eighth, and Lena ninth. Time, 2:31.

Third Heat.—This time the send-off was a good one, Sorrel Frank and Lena being drawn. [illegible] led the van steadily to the half in 1:14. Fero and Lady Fox [illegible]. The third quarter Fero came to Foster's wheel, and as they rounded upon the home stretch the two were neck and neck. They came on in this way, Foster winning the heat by a neck, in 2:32½. Fero second, Fox third, Jonathan fourth, Howard fifth, Hazard sixth, and Dictator seventh.

Fourth Heat.—Foster was now favorite in pools selling at slight odds against the field. A good start was effected. Fero took the lead on the turn, and got the pole from Foster, while Lady Fox [illegible] by three lengths over Foster; Fox third, Howard fourth, Jonathan fifth, Hazard sixth, and [illegible].

Fifth Heat.—Kate Hazard was drawn, and but five horses were left to start. They got away evenly at the [illegible] by a length over Lady Fox, who had [illegible] winner of the heat by three lengths, Howard second, Fox third, Foster fourth, and Jonathan fifth. Time, 2:32.

Sixth Heat.—The start was fair for all but Foster, who came to the wire behind and on a break. Fero went to the front at once, challenged both by Howard and Lady Fox. At the quarter Foster passed Howard, and then Lady Fox passed them both. At the half Foster [illegible] but as they reached the third quarter he had passed both Howard and Lady Fox, and was after Fero. These two had a warm time of it down the home stretch, Fero winning the heat and race by [illegible] over Foster, who led Howard by a [illegible]; Lady Fox fourth, and Jonathan last. Time, 2:33¼.

SUMMARY.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 15.—First day of trotting meeting. Purse of $1,000, for horses never having beaten 2:34; [illegible]

[illegible] John A. Fero	[illegible]
[illegible] Ed. Foster	[illegible]
[illegible] General Howard	[illegible]
[illegible] Lady Fox	[illegible]
[illegible] Brother Jonathan	[illegible]
[illegible] Kate Hazard	[illegible]
[illegible] Dictator	[illegible]
[illegible] Lena	[illegible]
[illegible] Sorrel Frank	[illegible]
[illegible] Conette	[illegible]
[illegible] Magnet	[illegible]

Time—[illegible]

REMARKS.

It is said that this race will be protested to the Board of Appeals, on the ground that the judges, having given the word, had no right to declare the first heat no heat. The running race for a purse of $1,000, two miles and repeat, was postponed, the 2:34 race lasting until sunset.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

We have also received a despatch from W. S. Frazier, owner of Brother Jonathan, which reads as follows: "Dan Mace and other eminent horsemen say the Illinois horse, Brother Jonathan, fairly won the race to-day. Appeal is taken from the Judges' decision that the first heat was no heat, because one horse did not understand the word to go."

BASE BALL.

THE OLYMPIC GAME TO-DAY.

The interest in to-day's contest is only surpassed by that shown in the first Mutual game, and it is entirely probable that the attendance will be nearly as large. The fact that if the White Stockings win, they will have passed another series [illegible], and if they lose, they will also lose their first championship series. This consideration will bring out the very best playing of which they are capable. King and McAtee are expected to resume their places in the nine, which will consequently be as strong as at any time this season. Pools sold last evening showed the home nine to be favorites at varying rates. In connection with the game the management have issued the following card:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1871. [illegible], Sec'y.

[illegible]

Pugilism.

THE MACE-COBURN FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—[illegible] has been selected as stakeholder of the Mace-Coburn fight.

WHO ARE THE YOKEFELLOWS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1871.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Animated Discussion on Heating and Ventilation.

The Steam Apparatus vs. the Old-Fashioned Furnace.

Lady Principals to Receive as [illegible] Salary as Their Brothers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Inspector Runyan in the chair. There were also present Inspectors Wentworth, Quest, King, Stone, Jurgens, Tully, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, [illegible], and Clark.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Inspector Moore, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Public Works with list of bids for heating and ventilating the new Washington School, reported in favor [illegible]

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Kalamazoo National Horse Meeting.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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First Heat—The word was given by mistake with several of the horses badly behind, and, although they all went around, the Judges decided it to be no heat, greatly to the satisfaction of the crowd. After giving the horses twenty minutes they came up again, and got the word evenly at the third attempt. Fero pushed ahead on the turn, and kept the lead to the quarter (39 seconds), closely pressed by General Howard and Brother Jonathan, who were neck and neck for second place, while the others were strung out in the rear in all sorts of shapes. There was no change at the half (1:16), nor at the third quarter, Fero keeping the lead, with Howard and Jonathan struggling together two lengths behind, and Kate Hazard well up with them. Fero came in winner of the heat in 2:32, Jonathan second, Howard third, and Hazard fourth. Fero had done more or less breaking during the heat, and, in consequence, was placed last in the list, giving the heat to Brother Jonathan; Howard second, Hazard third, Ed. Foster fourth, Lena fifth, Sorrel Frank sixth, Lady Fox seventh, Dictator eighth, Fero ninth, and Cosette and Magnet distanced.

Second Heat—This was a perfect jumble from beginning to end; the send-off was a very bad one, and there was scarcely a horse which did not do more or less running. The Judges—estimable gentlemen, no doubt—seemed wholly at sea in the matter, and, after a tedious consultation, placed the horses as follows: Jonathan first, Howard second, Foster third, Lady Fox fourth, Fero fifth, Hazard sixth, Dictator seventh, Sorrel Frank eighth, and Lena ninth. Time, 2:31.

Third Heat—This time the send-off was a good one [illegible]

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BASE BALL.

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The interest in to-day's contest is only surpassed by that shown in the first Mutual game, and it is entirely probable that the attendance will be nearly as large. The fact that if the White Stockings win, they will have passed another series to their credit; and if they lose, they will also lose their first championship series. This consideration will bring out the very best playing of which they are capable. King and McAtee are expected to resume their places in the nine, which will consequently be as strong as at any time this season. Pools sold last evening showed the home nine to be favorites at varying rates. In connection with the game the management have issued the following card:

It is requested by the management that admission tickets be purchased as early this morning as possible, and thus avoid the great rush happening about 3 o'clock at the ticket office.

In case the game should be prevented or interrupted by rain, it will be played on Saturday, Aug. 19th. No tickets returned after the game has commenced. No improper characters admitted to pavilion.

J. M. THACHER, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1871.

[illegible] was on yesterday represented by the following:

The Actives, of Ottawa, defeated the Prairies of Marseilles, by 28 to 24.

—The Marines beat the Mechanics, by 61 to 21.

—A game between the Einsteins and Van Veelens was broken up by dissatisfaction with the umpire and decided forfeited to the latter.

—The Alma ponies assert that they were not beaten by the Chicago ponies; but would like to play all pony clubs who will send challenges to Lyons, No. 138 North Market street.

THE ECKFORDS AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

From the New York World.

When the Eckfords were in Chicago a short time ago, a card was published in THE TRIBUNE purporting to have been signed by Holdsworth, the Eckfords' shortstop, and setting forth that the Eckfords were playing for the championship, and that if they won it they would fly a whip pennant, even if they had to buy one for themselves. Since their return to Brooklyn, Mr. W. R. Ray, President of the Eckford Base Ball Club, has openly declared that the Eckfords are contestants for championship honors; that the necessary fee has been paid, but that it was not paid previous to or on the 1st of May; that he intends to submit the claim of the Eckfords to the Championship Committee, believing that they will sustain him, as he expected to be prepared with evidence to show that other clubs, which have been counted all through the season as championship contestants, were not any more punctual in the payment of the necessary fee than were the Eckfords. As the championship question stands at present, the committee will have many a knotty point to unravel.

AFFAIRS AT DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 15.—In a match game of base ball here to-day, between the Olympics, of Sheffield, and the No Names, of Davenport, the former were victorious by a score of 12 to 6. After the game there was a foot race of 300 yards, between Williford, of the Sheffield club, and Carmichael, of the No Names. Won by the former, Carmichael mistaking the stopping point, and thus losing the race.

To-morrow there will be a match game of base ball between the Shabbonas, of Ottawa, and the No Names, of this city.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

GUELPH, Canada, Aug. 15.—The base ball match on yesterday for the championship of Canada, between the Guelph and Seaforth clubs, was won by the Guelphs. Score, 22 to 12.

GAME AT NAPERVILLE.

NAPERVILLE, Aug. 15.—In a match game of ball to-day, between the Empires, of Chicago, and the Naperville Club, the latter won by a score of 42 to 5.

Pugilism.

THE MACE-COBURN FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A man named Hunt has been selected as stakeholder of the Mace-Coburn fight.

WHO ARE THE YOKEFELLOWS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In last evening's *Post* there is an announcement of a sociable to be given in Lower Farwell Hall by the "Yokefellows," and those who sympathize with them and their work are invited. Now, who are the "Yokefellows," what is their business and what claim have they to one's sympathy? This information is desired in order to decide who are [illegible]

Arnold st, 170½ ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 26x125 ft; July 10 ... 1,000

Canal st, 96 ft n of Judd st, w f, 25x110 ft; Aug. 15 ... 3,300

Fisk st, 100½ ft s of Lake st, e f, 25x100 ft; July 28 ... 800

Fisk st, 75½ ft s of Lake st, e f, 25x100 ft; July 28 ... 800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Cottage Grove av, 50 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x140 ft; Aug. 8 ... 3,600

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Animated Discussion on Heating and Ventilation.

The Steam Apparatus vs. the Old-Fashioned Furnace.

Lady Principals to Receive as Much Salary as Their Brothers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Inspector Runyan in the chair. There were also present Inspectors Wentworth, Queal, King, Stone, Stephens, Tully, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Wuensche, Meserve, and Clark.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

[illegible]

Inspector Queal inquired whether the furnace system had not been discarded from all the school buildings except the Foster School; whether it was not much easier to heat a small room with a furnace when it was impossible to make it successfully operate in a large room.

Inspector King said every new set of men wanted something new. He understood that in Boston the board had gone back to the furnace system, and the time was rapidly coming when the board in Chicago would do the same thing.

A vote was taken on the amendment of Inspector King, which resulted—yeas, 4; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, King, Briggs, Meserve—4.

Nays—Queal, Stone, Stephens, Tully, Reynolds, Richberg, Moore, Wuensche, Clark, and the President—10.

The amendment of Inspector Richberg was carried—Yeas, 8; Nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, Queal, Stephens, Tully, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Wuensche, Meserve—9.

Nays—King, Stone, Moore, Clark, and the President—5.

A vote upon the report of the committee resulted in its being adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Queal, Stephens, Tully, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Wuensche, Meserve, and the President—9.

Nays—Wentworth, King, Stone, Moore, and Clark—5.

NEW FURNACES—EXPERIMENTING.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that bids had been received for the heating of the Polk, Lincoln, and Calumet Avenue Schools, and recommended that the contract for a furnace for the Polk Street School be awarded to J. A. Kaiser & Co., for $1,075; of the Lincoln Street School to M. A. Thayer & Co., for $1,150; of the Calumet Avenue School to Manning & Brown, for $1,236; and recommended that one-half payment should be reserved until January 1.

Inspector King inquired why the bids were not equal.

Inspector Moore said the three furnaces were of a different construction, and the object of the committee was to test the capabilities of the various systems.

Inspector Reynolds moved, as an amendment, that the contract for all three furnaces be awarded to the lowest bidder. He was opposed to experimenting.

Inspector Clark thought the idea of the committee was a good one. His maxim was to prove all things, and hold fast to that which was good.

The motion of Inspector Reynolds prevailed—yeas, 8; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, King, Stone, Stephens, Reynolds, Richberg, Meserve—8.

Nays—Queal, Tully, Briggs, Moore, Clark, and the President—6.

Inspector Queal thought it unsafe to give to any one untried furnace three school buildings.

A vote was taken on adopting the report as amended. The report was not adopted—Yeas, 7; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, King, Stephens, Reynolds, Richberg, Wuensche, Meserve—7.

Nays—Queal, Stone, Tully, Briggs, Moore, Clark, and the President—7.

Inspector Stone moved to reconsider the whole matter.

Inspector Wentworth hoped the matter would be laid over.

Inspector Clark hoped it would not be deferred. The members of the board would be bored to death by the contractors. He did not propose to be roused in the morning and put to bed by the contractors.

Inspector Moore moved the adoption of the report of the Committee.

A vote was taken resulting—ayes, 9; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Queal, King, Stone, Tully, Briggs, Moore, Wuensche, Clark, and the President—9.

Nays—Wentworth, Stephens, Reynolds, Richberg, Meserve—5.

Inspector Clark said he would club any contractor who bothered him on the subject.

APPLYING THE SPUR.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended a communication requesting the Common Council that, if the school lot on the corner of Third avenue and Harrison street be purchased, a grammar school building similar to the Washington School be erected without delay.

The report was adopted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Inspector Briggs moved that authority be given the School Agent to purchase furniture for the new school in process of erection on the High School lot. The motion prevailed.

SALARIES.

Inspector Wentworth of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, presented the scale of salaries for Janitors, together with additions to the corps.

Inspector Queal inquired what reduction had been made.

Inspector Wentworth said that a reduction had [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Recovery of a Small Fortune from a Banking Firm.

An Ecclesiastical Case—Elkan Herzman after $10,000 Damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

MONEY RECOVERED—A SMALL FORTUNE.

Some months since there was exhibited, in the Circuit Court, a bill of complaint by John Reid and Joseph Sherwin (Reid & Sherwin, packers), complaining of the banking firm of A. C. Badger & Co., that this firm had upon accounts current, illegally and without the knowledge of complainants, charged them with usurious interest to the sum of about $25,000. The bill set out that there had been no final settlement of accounts between the parties, but that, taking advantage of an exigency in the affairs of the firm, the Badgers had procured Reid & Sherwin to deed away their entire realty, some $200,000 worth, to them by absolute conveyances. (It was charged and admitted that the conveyances were in the nature of mortgages), or, if not, then to give judgment notes, which were entered up against them to the extent of over $14,000, so that the property of the partners, which was not covered by mortgages, became liable upon the record.

Judge Farwell closed the present term of his branch of the court by deciding this case. He had intimated during the whole case that the bankers had conducted their business, with these complainants, upon the basis of usury. In the decision he now rendered, he found that as to all that was due from the firm of Reid & Sherwin, which represented the usurious transactions, that firm was exempt. Thus as to the judgment for about $14,000, and such other amounts as represents, with interest, in all something over $26,000, he gave a decree for complainants.

Questions arose in the case as to the balance of the usury, which was either in the hands of a purchaser or of the Messrs. Badger. The Court held that as to securities which were given for usury, but which had passed into the hands of a third party, through the intervention of a party complainant, equity would not interfere; and, secondly, that as to the large sum which he would award on the ground of the wrongful taking, against defendants, only that part could be decreed which could be followed into the present indebtedness resulting from it, or into choses in possession or actually being a part of the transaction. As to everything in the hands of Badger representing a part of the usurious transactions, the Court would give decree, stating, however, that he found beyond this sum a large sum illegally charged and taken.

THE NEW CASE ECCLESIASTICAL.

The deposed pastor (reader) of the Congregation Chevra Kadisha Ubner Cholim (an Israelitish congregation), Elkan Herzman, whose tribulations have appeared in THE TRIBUNE in two chapters, yesterday commenced suit—an action of trespass—in this court. He lays his damages at $10,000, and he sued out a capias against the defendants, Samuel Frankenstein, Harris Goodman, and Henry Himes. Upon oath he now states that he contracted with the congregation mentioned, through defendants as its proper officers, to become the minister of the congregation for the period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1871, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

The Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners has served the following notice upon the Warehouse Registrar, Mr. Clary, with reference to the licenses required to be taken out by the act:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES,
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 11, 1871.

Stephen Clary, Esq., Warehouse Registrar, Chicago:

SIR: Your attention is called to Section 3 of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the public warehouses, and warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article 13 of the constitution of this State," approved April 25, 1871, in force July 1, 1871. By the terms of the section, the proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse of class "A," is [illegible] required, before transacting any business in such warehouse, to procure from the Circuit Court of the county a license permitting the transaction of business as a warehouseman as in said act particularly set forth. You are directed to inform yourself, and report to the board on the 4th day of September next, a complete descriptive list of the warehouses of Class A, doing business in the city of Chicago, and also furnish this board with the names of the proprietors, lessees, and managers of said warehouses, who have not complied with the provisions of the act mentioned by failure to procure license or otherwise. By order of the board.

J. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following shows the amount of specie held by all the National Banks of the United States, at various dates during the past six years, as compared with the amount held by them at the date of their last statement on June 10, 1871:

January, 1866	$16,[illegible],000	October, 1868	$11,[illegible],000
April, 1866	[illegible]	January, 1869	[illegible]
July, 1866	[illegible]	April, 1869	[illegible]
October, 1866	[illegible]	July, 1869	[illegible]
January, 1867	[illegible]	October, 1869	[illegible]
April, 1867	[illegible]	January, 1870	[illegible]
July, 1867	[illegible]	March, 1870	[illegible]
October, 1867	[illegible]	June, 1870	[illegible]
January, 1868	[illegible]	October, 1870	[illegible]
April, 1868	[illegible]	June, 1871	[illegible]
July, 1868	[illegible]		

The foregoing shows that the banks hold no more specie now than they did two years ago, and that they never will accumulate specie, preparatory to a resumption of specie payments, until compelled to do so either by law or by the withdrawal of greenbacks to an extent that will oblige them to begin to think of actual redemption of their notes in coin, instead of nominal redemption in greenbacks. The government collected, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, $206,270,000 of gold for duties on imports, against $194,538,374 during the previous fiscal year, and yet on August 1 the government held only $94,274,000 of gold of its own, against $[illegible] on August 1, 1870, and $[illegible] on August 1, 1869. The currency has been appreciated in value during the past three years by the increased volume of business in which it is required to facilitate the exchange of commodities, and by the increased area over which it is distributed, but this demand for currency will never bring it to par and maintain it there, and it can not be denied that the decline in the price of gold, during the last two years, is, to a great extent, artificial, as would probably be shown by a rise in its price, as one of the first results of a movement to accumulate a sufficient reserve of specie with which to begin the redemption of the present volume of greenbacks and National Bank notes. It seems altogether probable that before the currency is brought permanently to a par with gold we must experience either an important and prolonged rise in the price of gold, or submit to a contraction of the volume of currency. If the government attempts to resume specie payment on the greenbacks, it must do it either by accumulating a sufficient specie reserve, which would necessitate the stopping of gold sales and bond [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

SECURITIES IN LONDON—10:30 A. M.

—The total production of pig iron in the United States in the year 1870 was 1,[illegible] tons, in addition to which 200,000 tons were imported, almost exclusively from England, making the total consumption in the country 2,000,000 of tons. The production and consumption of pig iron in the civilized world in 1867 is stated at 9,800,000 tons.

—It appears from the [illegible] the Treasury Department, that the value of domestic exports at the ten principal ports of the United States, during the fiscal year 1870, was as follows:

—The Directors of the American Steamship Company, of Philadelphia, have awarded the contract for building four iron screw propeller steamships for the line between Philadelphia and Liverpool to the ship-building firm of William Cramp & Sons, of that city, for the sum of $520,000 for each vessel, or $2,080,000 in all. The first steamer is to be completed within twelve months and the fourth within sixteen months. The engines are to be of the latest English models; each vessel is to be of 3,000 tons, and to be built of the best materials, for the purpose of competing in capacity and speed with the best steamers afloat. The award of the contract is a sufficient answer to the disparaging statements lately put forth by envious New Yorkers, and justifies the predictions of the friends of the line.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Gold was weak, and, but for the efforts of the clique, would have sold lower, as foreign exchange is very weak. It opened at 112⅜, and closed at 112¼. Loans were made at from 1-32 to 3-32 for use. Clearings, $47,000,000.

Governments firm. The issues of '81 and currency bonds have been very strong.

The stock market opened lower on large sales by the bears, but prices advanced as soon as they stopped offering. Erie, Western Union, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were the strongest stocks. Toward the close Northwestern took an upward turn, and the whole list was active. Some bears seem to have given up all hope of depressing the market, as they were bringing back their stocks to-day at the close. The market closed strong and active for Western Union and Pacific Mail. The others were rather dull.

Money easy at 2@3 per cent.

State bonds dull, except Tennessee, which were strong and active.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments closed:

State Bonds:

Stocks closed:

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 216 cars wheat; 297 cars corn; 87,000 bu No. 2 do; 12 cars oats; 7,500 bu No. 2 do; 39 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total (621 cars), 293,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 9,078 bu wheat; 4,210 bu corn; 989 bu oats; 989 bu rye; 1,150 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, with a good deal of excitement in some quarters, principally in wheat. Yet the amount of trading done was less than usual. The receipts were fully up to the recent average, and New York was generally firm, but the tendency here was to easier prices, except in the case of cash wheat, which was artificially excited by the fact of a practical corner. The shipping movement was less active, there being but little buying for export.

Highwines were more active, at 1c advance. The recent drop has called out free speculative buyers, and holders advanced their views yesterday, being followed by purchasers to-day. A total of 450 brls was reported sold at 90c.

Lake freights were ½c higher, with very little doing in the first half of the session, and a good inquiry toward the close. A total of 12 grain charters was reported, which will carry out 62,500 bu wheat, 156,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, and 24,000 bu rye. Rates to Buffalo by sail were 6c ⅌ bu on wheat, and 5½c on corn. To Boston corn was taken through at 26c.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, there not being animation enough in the market to produce a change in quotations. [illegible]

Corn was weak, at an average decline of 1c on cash lots, and ⅜c on options. The market opened strong, with free buying for shipment, under reported firmness in New York, but fell off later when New York was reported lower, and our vessel owners succeeded in the effort to obtain ½c advance in lake freights. This caused the greater relative weakening in cash corn, as few wanted it toward the close. The feeling, however, was quite weak on the future. Large purchases have been made on option by parties who thought prices were too low, and now the question is arising, "What will they do with it?" Many of these parties were anxious to sell out to-day, and few cared to take hold. On the Early Board cash No. 2 sold at 47¼@46c, and seller the month at 45½@46c. On 'Change the option opened at 45⅝c, declined to 44⅞c, and closed dull at 44⅞c. Seller September [illegible]. Cash No. 2 closed dull at 45⅝@46c; No. 1 nominally at the same quotations, and rejected at [illegible]. Cash sales were reported of 22,200 bu No. 2 at [illegible]; 26,800 bu do at 47¼c; 28,000 bu do at 47c; [illegible] bu do at [illegible]; 46,400 bu do at 46⅝c; 4,400 bu do at 46½c; 40,000 bu do at 46c; 11,400 bu do at 45⅝c; 400 bu yellow at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 44½c; 1,800 bu do at 44c; 800 bu do at 43⅝c; 400 bu do at 43c; 11,200 bu No. 2 at 48⅝c afloat; 11,200 bu do at 48c. Total, 219,400 bu.

Oats were less active, but irregular at an average decline of ⅜c per bu, owing to reported weakness in New York, and more liberal receipts here. The market for cash oats opened at 29½c, soon improved to 30½c, fell to 29⅝c, and closed tame at 29½c. Options were in light demand, at 29@29½c for any time within the next three months, closing at 29c for seller August or seller September, and 29⅞@29⅝c for seller October. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu at 30c; 7,200 bu at 29⅝c; 34,300 bu at 29½c; 600 bu at 29⅜c; 1,800 bu rejected at 27½c; 1,800 bu do at 27c; 2,400 bu do at 26½c. Total, 52,200 bu.

Rye was less active, and easier, the demand of yesterday not being continued to-day. Early 58c was bid, and 57 obtained in a few cases, but, later, holders were glad to obtain 56c for cash No. 1 or 2. Seller the month was nominal at 55½@56c; and rejected was nominal at about 50c. Cash sales were: 800 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 57c; 10,200 bu do at 56½c; 7,300 bu do at 56c. Total, 18,200 bu.

Barley was active on cash, quiet on options, and firmer all round, under a better demand, though the receipts were liberal. Seller the month sold at 58c; and seller October at 59c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 5,600 bu do at 59½c; 9,600 bu do at 59c; 1,600 bu do at 58½c; 17,200 bu do at 58c; 1,600 bu do at 57½c; 2,400 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 50c; 2,800 bu do at 49c; 3,200 bu do at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu do at 42c; 400 bu no grade at 35c; 200 bu by sample at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 47,400 bu.

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs in this market during the past week:

The following were the closing prices:

The following were the stocks of grain reported as in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

The demand for groceries to-day was moderately large, and for coffees prices ruled fully ¼c per lb higher. Sugars, syrups, and teas were unchanged in price. Side articles were rather quiet. Dry goods were in fair demand, and with the exception of a reduction of ¼c per yard on the leading brands of prints, and a light appreciation on brown sheetings, quotations remain firm and unchanged. The stocks are in good working condition. Carpetings were in better inquiry and firm at unchanged quotations. A fair demand existed for boots and shoes, and prices were a shade stronger. Drugs and chemicals met with a good demand, and prices were a shade higher on the leading articles. Metals and tinners' stock was fairly active and firm. Nails sold quite readily at $4.12½ rates. Wood was in fair demand at previous prices. Timothy seed was in meagre demand, with sales at a range of $2.10@2.80. Other varieties were neglected. [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

Shipments to-day, and for the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

CATTLE—The market was without change in any important particular, though the change, if any, there was, was in favor of buyers. The tone of advices from the East was rather encouraging than otherwise, but the liberal receipts of yesterday and to-day, and the probability that they will continue liberal during the remainder of the week, made holders anxious to realize, and, where full prices could not be obtained, there was a pretty general willingness to concede a little, if by so doing a sale could be effected. For the better grades however, there were buyers at tolerably full rates, the weakness being more noticeable in common to fair grades, of which, unfortunately, the supply largely consisted. [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 15.

BUTTER—The demand during the past week has been more than usually active for the season, but the receipts have largely exceeded all demands, and aside from choice table qualities prices have ruled weak and irregular. [illegible]

BAGGING—There is no important change to note in the market for bagging. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—There was a slight improvement in the demand and quotations ruled firm, as follows:

BROOM CORN—The demand was small, and prices ruled easy at a range of $[illegible] per ton. The supply is large.

BEANS—Were in meagre demand at $1.00@2.50 per bu for common to choice grades.

BEESWAX—Sold at [illegible] per lb. The offerings are fair.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We now quote prices as follows: [illegible]

CHEESE—Trade in this article has been of a somewhat limited character during the past week, but not unusually so for this season of the year, and, as the stocks are not large, prices have been sustained with a fair degree of firmness. [illegible]

COAL—Business continues active and the advance lately established in hard descriptions is firmly adhered to all around. [illegible]

COFFEES—The movement in this market, last week, was a large one, and quotations were firm and fully ½c ⅌ lb higher on nearly all grades. [illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—We quote the market firm at yesterday's prices: [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—During the past week, trade has ruled moderately active and prices were firm as follows: [illegible]

WOOL—During the past week trade has fallen off considerably, but a fair business was done at the annexed range of prices: [illegible]

Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We continue to quote rates firm, as follows:

OILS—The easy feeling noted a week ago in lard, linseed, and carbon is still prevalent, fair orders being filled at a concession from the quoted prices. [illegible]

PAINTS AND COLORS—Business continues fair, and the prices given below are generally adhered to:

PIG IRON—Remains steady at the following quotations:

PAPER—Is in steady, fair demand at the annexed prices: [illegible]

PAPER STOCK—The inquiry is light, and prices are quoted easier, though nominally they are unchanged: [illegible]

RICE—The demand for this article was small, and quotations ruled firm as follows: [illegible]

SOAPS—The demand from all quarters continues active at previous quotations: [illegible]

SUGARS—This market last week was moderately active, and quotations were almost invariably well sustained. [illegible]

No butter in market this week.

The hay crop has turned out better than was expected earlier in the season, though in many instances it has been much lighter than it was last year.

Herds are doing well, and pastures never looked better.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Cattle market more active; prices continue unchanged. A further decline seems inevitable, owing to warm weather; quality of offerings to-day above the average; sales of 1,000, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.75@6.00—extreme price.

Shipments for the last twelve hours are: By Erie Railway—[illegible] cars cattle, [illegible] cars sheep, [illegible] cars hogs; by Central—[illegible] cars cattle, [illegible] cars sheep, [illegible] cars hogs.

Sheep unchanged, but firm; few transactions; sales of [illegible] Michigans, averaging 75 lbs, $4.12½@4.62½.

Hogs steady; sales of 661, dividing on 200 lbs, $4.75@5.25.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 15.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 1,127; market fairly active; country butchers bought more cattle than last week at a shade easier rates; sales of choice at $9.75@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.[illegible]; second, $7.00@7.50; third, $5.00@6.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, [illegible]; lambs sold at an advance of ½c; sales in lots at $2.00@3.50 each.

Southern Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull; middling, 6¼@17c.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet; middling, 17@17½c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull; good ordinary, 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 19½c.

BALTIMORE.

BUFFALO.

PHILADELPHIA.

OSWEGO.

NASHVILLE.

CINCINNATI.

MEMPHIS.

CLEVELAND.

TOLEDO.

MILWAUKEE.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—CLEARED—Board of Trade, Marseilles; North Star, Ottawa; Cayuga, Lockport; Wing and Wing, Joliet; Deer Park No. 2, Utica.

ARRIVED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 2,500 bu corn, 10,000 ft [illegible]; Polar Star, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn; Phoenix, Lockport, 7,300 bu oats; [illegible]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Aug. 15.—Boats are allowed to draw 4 feet 9 inches from Joliet to Bridgeport until further orders.

General Superintendent.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Charters to Buffalo—Propellers Nebraska and Empire State, corn at 5½c; bark Onondaga, same; bark D. P. Dobbins and schr Valentine, wheat at 6c; schr Colonel Ellsworth, [illegible]; To Oswego—Schr Thomas Parsons (yesterday p. m.) wheat at 10c. To Boston—Prop City of Toledo, corn at 26c. To Portland—Prop City of Fremont, corn and oats at through rates.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Grain vessels are in demand and 9½c to Oswego is the nominal rate. Coarse freights continue to offer at fair figures. Charters—Schr E. Kanter, hoops, Port Sanilac and Port Huron, to Buffalo, at [illegible]; schr John Rice, lumber, Sand Point to Toledo, at $2.25 per m.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—Charters—Schrs Elias Logan, H. S. Walbridge, and Barkalow, to Buffalo, with wheat at 6c; schr Cape Horn, to Oswego, wheat at [illegible]; Venetia, Perrysburg to Buffalo, with staves at [illegible]; schr Almeda, to Buffalo, with wheat at 6c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. E. A. Reeves.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the fevery drugs that fire up the circulation for a moment, and leave it exhausted by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet; but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced, nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first obtained. [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of His Birth.

Grand Banquet at the Tremont House Last Evening.

The Admirers of Genius and the Friends of Literature Assemble Around the Festive Board.

A Graceful Acknowledgment of the Power of an Accomplished Man.

Good Cheer, Wine, Toasts, and Eloquent Responses.

Second Dramatic Entertainment at Hooley's Opera House.

The Author of Waverly Remembered Elsewhere in America and Europe.

THE BANQUET.

AT THE TREMONT HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Not the least acceptable of the services with which the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated in this city, was the grand banquet which was given last night at the Tremont House. Formerly they feasted only the living, but, having discovered how pleasant a thing banqueting is, they now also celebrate in that manner the memory of the dead; and if the deceased had, while on earth, a hearty appetite, and loved food and wine, the idea is by no means a bad one. If he were a dyspeptic, the banquet may not be as appropriate; but it is just as pleasant. But Sir Walter Scott, while yet a dweller upon earth, was by no means indifferent to those good things which cheer, and those good things, which, if taken in sufficient quantities, frequently inebriate. So his countrymen, or those who got up these celebrations, felt that they would please the spirit of the departed quite as much by representing those sumptuous dinners described in his novels, under the weight of which long tables were wont to groan, as by having two or three plays represented at Hooley's, which, while also taken from his novels, ignored eating altogether. By adopting the course they did they honored Sir Walter, not only as a writer, but as a man; and, while eating dishes which he would have approved, and drinking wines which might have satisfied him, communed more closely with the illustrious dead than if they had had all his novels and poems read aloud before them.

THE ONLY SERIOUS DRAWBACK

to the whole affair was one for which those who were in authority were not responsible. It so happened that Sir Walter was born in August, possibly a pleasant enough month in Scotland, but not one in which it is enjoyable to attend banquets in this country. The mere exertion of eating is enough to make one warm, and iced champagne is not an antidote, in the long run; and when one is required to listen to speeches, and to applaud them with real or feigned enthusiasm at the proper places, the heat becomes still greater. Nor can an orator speak with becoming grace when the hand with which he should gesticulate, holds a pocket handkerchief, and he is forced from time to time to wipe the water, not from his eyes, but from his forehead. The winter months are far fitter for such gatherings, and it is a pity that Mrs. Scott did not have more foresight, and [illegible] a better season. But, while the weather was [illegible]

EVERYTHING WENT [illegible]

to the satisfaction of those who [illegible] and of the invited guests. If there was any dissatisfaction it was among those who were not there. It was, however, impossible to invite all the lovers of Sir Walter Scott's novels—men, women, and children—and so the managers consulted the size of the Tremont dining-rooms, and made selections from the many they would have liked to have asked. It was something of a drawback also that, while the programme said that the banquet was to begin at 8, it did not, in reality, commence till half-past 9. But we have seen the last of punctuality, except in civil [illegible]

…and kindly or not as a statesman, you and I, and all the peoples of the world must, in the generosity of your hearts bounding over the political aspect, accord to him veneration and respect, because he led the mighty hosts of freedom to victory, and saved our present government. [Applause.]

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The Secretary of the Union, Mr. W. C. McClure, read letters of apology from Governor Baker, of Indiana; Governor Baldwin, of Michigan; General Sherman, General Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Judge Davis, Senator Trumbull, Senator Logan, Judge McAllister, and others.

SECOND TOAST.

The second regular toast of the evening was, "The Queen." Dr. J. B. Walker, in responding to the toast, spoke as follows:

The name of Her Majesty can awaken no other sentiments and emotions than those of admiration, respect, and affection; wherever her name is known it is the synonym of the true, queenly graces, and noble womanly virtues.

Men, whatever their nationality, whatever their condition in life may be, find something in her character to admire, something to love and remember. No occasional yet dazzling display of some one commendable quality, marks her life and reign, but the rare and happy combination and exhibition of many virtues.

Whether we regard her as ruler, wife, mother, widow, or woman, she commands our profoundest admiration and esteem, embodying and exemplifying as she does the most attractive and lovable traits of each.

The glory and happiness of her reign, her love and care for her subjects, their loyalty and devotion to her, forms one of the brightest epochs in English history, and will endear her name and fame to the remotest posterity.

It is a matter of gratitude that so exemplary a life has been lived; and, gentlemen, in all sincerity I join with you in the prayer:

God save the Queen; long may she reign.

Music by the band—"God Save the Queen."

THIRD TOAST.

The President then introduced to the guests Robert Hervey, Esq., who rose, amid much applause, and spoke as follows:

One hundred years ago to-day, in the ancient and classic city of Edinburgh, Walter Scott was born—that distinguished man, in honor of whose memory this magnificent outpouring of appreciation and affection all over the civilized globe is on this day being witnessed.

Honored by the request of the Executive Committee to respond to-night to the toast of the evening, and deeply sensible of my inability to do justice to so grand a theme, I crave your kind attention for a brief space, while I attempt to discharge the duty imposed upon me.

To deal with the literary celebrity and attractive personal character of the great Magician of the North, within the narrow limits necessarily bounding such an effort, on an occasion like the present, is a task of great magnitude and of no ordinary difficulty.

Much that would interest, instruct, and might amuse, must, of necessity, be entirely omitted; and what is presented must be dealt with in a cursory and desultory manner, for time and your patience would forbid minute detail. All I can promise is a rapid glance at the genius and character of Sir Walter Scott, which, perhaps, to some extent at least, might familiarize you with the leading features of this, to me, most interesting and enchanting subject.

It has always been considered a task of no ordinary difficulty to attempt to delineate with fullness and accuracy the character of any human being. The capacity for judging our neighbors fairly, even in very humble cases, is greatly to be distrusted, and it savors somewhat of presumption when one ventures to pronounce on the structure and complexion of a master mind from the comparatively narrow and scanty materials within the control of the delineator. Nor is the difficulty lessened, perhaps on the contrary, it is greatly increased, when, as in the present case, the man whose characteristics are to be sketched was also a great artist and of a literary renown second to none who ever trod the stage of the great theatre of the world.

But to my theme.

From his earliest youth Walter Scott was a dreamer. He lived in the past, and the tales of the old border heroes, like Wat of Harden, and such kindred spirits, would rivet his attention and absorb his thoughts, while things of the present were comparatively disregarded.

The old border life of war and tumult was his supreme delight, and his love for and familiarity with scenes and events long passed away enabled him to reproduce from the past another world hardly less complete and familiar than the present.

When a mere boy, his boyish enthusiasm was chiefly awakened by the wonderful and the terrible, the common taste of children, and in which he remained a child to the latest hour of his life. He very early evinced a strong prejudice in favor of the Stuart family, probably imbibed from the tales of the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, told in his hearing in the family of his grandmother, where he spent several years.

From a tutor with whom he was in the constant habit of disputing he acquired an accurate knowledge of the early history of the Church of Scotland, and the wars and sufferings of the Covenanters.

Scott, as might be expected, with a head on fire for chivalry, engendered by his early reading and associations, was a Cavalier; the tutor was a Roundhead; Sir Walter was a Tory, the tutor was a Whig; Scott disliked Presbyterians, and admired Montrose and his victorious Highlanders [illegible]

—The Halsted Street Sunday School have arranged for an excursion to Evanston, by boat, to-morrow. Particulars will be found in the advertising columns.

—The Board of Government Engineers has been ordered to meet at Chicago next week, to take into consideration important matters in relation to harbors.

—Michael Ukrwantz, of No. 350 Orchard street, was run over by his own team yesterday, and badly hurt.

—The office of M. E. Stone, No. 271 Illinois street, was robbed of $100 worth of clothing [illegible] evening.

—Helen Decker and her black associates were arrested last night. Not a white man was found in her house, which is very unusual.

A Model Suburb.

Norwood Park is one of our most delightful suburban towns. Situated high and dry, ten miles from the Chicago depot, with churches, schools, stores, and sidewalks already provided, it is a tempting place for investment. Lots can still be bought as low as $8 per foot. Where can you invest a little money so well? Office No. 123 Dearborn street.

Financial Credits.

Ambitious and appreciative young men can arrange with us for instruction and credits (upon satisfactory securities) in the sale of land mortgages, land contracts, American and European exchange and in credit securities, upon more than usually remunerative terms. Apply, first by letter, to R. K. Swift & Co., of Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferrated Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by druggists.

Are You Disturbed at Night? and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Truth.—The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

Decay's effacing finger will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with odoriferous sozodont. It lends a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decomposition.

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills.—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Burnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

DIED.

BELLAMY—At Chicago, August 15, Mary W., daughter of C. M. and Mary Bellamy, aged 21 months.

MACALISTER—Tuesday, August 15, Hugh Macalister, of stricture of the esophagus.

Funeral Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock, from 296 South Halsted-st. St. Andrew's Society expected to be present.

JOHNSTON—In this city, August 15, John Johnston, aged 69 years.

Funeral to-day, from 196 West Madison-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited.

New York city papers copy.

CORY—At Evanston, on Monday, 14th inst., Frederick Charles, infant son of Charles D. and Ella N. Cory.

GREADY—August 15, of cancer, Kate, wife of Wm. Gready, aged 45 years.

Funeral this morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Columbkill Church by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods,

Cassimeres, Clothing, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. Also BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, August 17, at 9½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE,

AND

THREE CHOICE LOT,S

In Riverside,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Aug. 21, at 3 1-2 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES.

The elegant residence of J. P. Merrill, on Nuttall Road, Riverside, with lot 100 feet front by 217 feet deep. The house contains sitting room, with bay window, parlor, dining room, 4 chambers and bedrooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, furnace, gas and gas fixtures, stable, etc.

Also, 2 adjoining Lots, 100x217 feet each.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent. The title is unquestionable.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Improved and Unimproved

PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, August 22, at 3 o'clock,

At Our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Lot No. 3 in Block 12, Wolcott's Addition, Section 9, Town 39, 25 by 100 feet to 16-foot alley, with the improvements thereon, a two-story and a one-and-half story frame dwelling.

Terms—½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Lots 26, 27, 28, and 29, in Mather & Taft's Subdivision, in Section 21, Town 39.

Lot on Fulton-st., 25 by 125 feet, being Lot 3 in Wm. F. Day's Subdivision, in Section 6, Town 39.

Terms—½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE

OF

Boots AND Shoes,

On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At which time we shall offer

SEVEN HUNDRED CASES

Assorted Goods of all Grades.

Goods and Catalogues ready for examination Tuesday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS,

174 South Clark-st.

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock,

on the premises, the entire

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, Marble-top Tables, Fountains, Refrigerators,

Chandeliers, Show Cases, Silverware, Cutlery. Also Store Fixtures, Counters, Cooking Ranges, Oyster Stoves, etc.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Wednesday, August 16, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

At our salesroom, 33 and 35 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

25,000 FINE CIGARS,

Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Coffee, Soap, Starch, Mackerel, Cheese, &c., in lots to suit,

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday Morning, at the Auction Rooms, 48 LaSalle-st.

By JULIUS SPEYER,

Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of Looking-glasses, Frames, Notions, Fixtures, Together with the Fixtures, at 100 Mitchell-st., near Jefferson, AT AUCTION.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house in good order, in South Division, near horse cars. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Agent, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF Twenty-second-st., east of State, a cottage of some six rooms, in good order, with gas and water. Will perhaps purchase the furniture, if desired. Call on, or address with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, R. BRADLEY, 88 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, on one of the avenues, north of Fourteenth-st. References exchanged. Address E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING CONSTANT applications for furnished or unfurnished rooms; also cottages in every locality. CAPTAIN ROBERTS, 18 Washington-st., Room 5.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, member of the Illinois bar, temporarily in the East, wishes to form a law partnership in Chicago or the West; or would enter the office of a firm in good practice on salary. Address J. C. WALLACE, Harrisburg, Pa.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL IN a general agency of a first-class new sewing machine, and a splendid new [illegible] thoroughly tested. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD LIVE man to join me in a general legitimate business [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RECEIPT ON CENTRAL ELEVATOR B [illegible]

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 13, between Rose Hill and Calvary Cemeteries, a lady's gold locket ring, containing a lock of hair. The finder will be rewarded [illegible]

LOST—ON BLUE ISLAND-AV. A GENTLEMAN'S [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONLY [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Only two more performances of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

Important Announcement.

Wednesday, Aug. 16, benefit of

MISS GOODALL,

"HOME," and "MEPHISTO'S MISSION." Thursday, Aug. 17, benefit of Chas. Wyndham—"THE SERIOUS FAMILY," and "THE DEBUTANTE."

Seats secured at the Box Office of the theatre for any of the above nights.

Monday, August 21, inauguration of the third regular season of the favorite DEARBORN MINSTRELS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

OF THE

New Company.

This (Wednesday) afternoon and evening, Sheridan's five act Comedy, entitled

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In preparation, LONDON ASSURANCE.

No improper characters admitted.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Scott Centenary Performances.

Monday evening, August 14—ROB ROY.

Tuesday evening, August 15—GUY MANNERING.

Wednesday evening, August 16—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.

Wednesday afternoon, August 16, at 2 o'clock—Grand ROB ROY MATINEE.

Reserved Seats and Tickets at Box Office.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Heart of Mid-Lothian to-night. The trial of Effie Deans, from the above play, is fine steel engraving, framed up in 4-inch walnut, may be seen in Hooley's vestibule, and is for sale on weekly payments by KELLY & HOWISON, 166 South Clark-st., Chicago.

EXCURSION

OF

HALSTED-ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL,

To Evanston, by Steamer Alpena,

THURSDAY, August 17.

Tickets, for adults, 50 cents, and 25 cents for children. For sale at Goodrich's Steamboat Office, and M. E. Book Concern, 66 Washington-st.

Leave Eighteenth-st. bridge about 7 a. m., and Goodrich's Dock about 9:30 a. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, A CONVENIENT AND pleasant residence on North La Salle-st.; dining room on main floor; large yard; hot and cold water, bath room, and water closets. Apply to GEORGE C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front dwelling on South Side; convenient to business, and supplied with all modern conveniences. Rent, $125 per month. Apply to E. READ, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW HOUSE, ABOUT 8 rooms, gas and water, beautiful location, next to 450 North Franklin-st., fronting Lincoln Park, just north of Sophia-st.; very desirable and cheap. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT—3 FINE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES with finished brick basements, containing 10 or 12 rooms each, on Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs. These houses have just been painted, papered, and put in perfect order, and have a bath room, marble mantels, grates, and every convenience. They will be rented until May 1, very cheap. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house, the largest wood residence on Wabash-av. Six terms, $1,800 per annum—$500 cash, balance monthly payments. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 10, 130 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY FRAME 193 ONTARIO-ST.; house has 10 rooms, is in good order, and a good tenant can get it at a low rent. MEAD & COE, 134 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sixth-st., of about 10 rooms. M. L. PEARCE, under Third National Bank.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 205 CARROLL-ST., between Ann and Elizabeth, will be rented cheap to a prompt-paying tenant.

TO RENT—TWO NEW DWELLING HOUSES, 10 rooms each, on St. John's-place, near Union Park, with barns; modern improvements. IRA N. HOLBROOK, 95 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ELEGANTLY—3-STORY marble front house, including mantel piece, bedding, Brussels carpets, paintings, lambrequins, bedding, linen, silver, china, crockery, furnace, and one of the best portable ranges in the city; the furniture is rich, new, and clean throughout the house; hot and cold water, two bath rooms, large laundry, stationary tubs, large barn, water in barn; this house will be rented only to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON Wabash-av., south of Harrison-st.; will rent part or all, or will board two gentlemen and their wives during the winter [illegible]

NEW YO

The Precautionary
ures Against th
vent of Chole

Statement of the Fina
uation in Europe
America.

Warrants for the Arres
Officers of the Staten
Ferry Company.

Removal of Revenue Off
pointed by Gener
Pleasonton.